

Old Book Tells History Of City 75 Years Ago

By PAT BARNES
Tribune Staff Writer

A book about Terre Haute dating back three-quarters of a century was donated to Mayor Leland Larrison this week by an Illinois resident.

The book entitled "Terre Haute Up To Date—1896" was received by the mayor from Mrs. Robert Booth, Springfield, Ill.

The 81-page paperback book was compiled by the Merchantile Advancement Company under the auspices of the Business Men's Association. It was printed by Moore & Langen Printing Company.

The first page of the book states that Terre Haute is "unsurpassed in location, unrivalled in the activity, intelligence and patriotism of her people."

It continues by saying that Terre Haute is "the third city in Indiana in population and second commercially and a through up-to-date American city."

The book is complete with historical and statistical information along with illustrations of prominent buildings and places of interest in Terre Haute.

At the time of printing of the book, Fred A. Ross, Republican was mayor of Terre Haute.

The book states that in 1896 Terre Haute had a population of about 40,000 people. Terre Haute today has an estimated population of 70,000.

Terre Haute 75 years ago was the center of a small circle of country with a radius of 30 miles containing 200,000 people. From the community there was

nine railroads and numerous good turnpikes through thickly settled environment which included rich agricultural and mining country.

The town was laid out in blocks of 300 feet square with level asphalt, brick or macadamized streets and limestone, brick or artificial-stone sidewalks.

All corners of the city were reached by an electric railway system of 20 miles; all squares were lighted by electric arc lamps of 2,000 candle power every night of the year for which the city paid the rate of \$64 per lamp.

There were 35 churches. At the time of publication of this book St. Benedict's Catholic Church was under construction at a cost of \$175,000. There was one high school, 20 district school buildings which accommodated 6,000 pupils and 150 teachers.

The city had three national banks with an aggregate capital of over \$1 million. The banks included the Terre Haute Trust Company, Terre Haute Savings Bank and McKeen & Company.

There were 85 manufacturing establishments with the main resources being coal, stone quarries, clay beds, and farm land.

The city's annual receipts in 1896 were \$447,835 with disbursements of \$381,588. The city's assessed valuation was \$25 million.

Today the city's annual receipts are in excess of \$30 million with disbursements of about \$28 million. In 1970 the assessed valuation of Harrison Township (Terre Haute) was

slightly more than \$100 million.

Three quarters of a century ago there was four daily newspapers in Terre Haute, two weekly papers and two monthly publications. The Terre Haute Express (Republican) was the only morning daily while the Terre Haute Gazette (Democrat) and the Tribune (Independent) were afternoon papers and the Terre Haute Journal (Independent) was a German daily. The Saturday Evening Mail and the Sunday Post were weekly newspapers.

In addition to a great deal of background material about Terre Haute the major portion of the book is devoted to numerous business establishments in the city.

Dorothy Clark, local historian, said the book of 1896 concerning Terre Haute is just one of many published years ago. Mrs. Clark said the book was used 75 years ago for promotions to attract new industry and to "sell the city" to outsiders.

History (Vigo Co)

Community Affairs File

VIGO COUNTY: A HISTORICAL SUMMARY

REFERENCE
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With brief historical summaries of
Prairie Creek, West Terre Haute, and Riley

Written to accompany the Vigo County historic sites and
structures inventory conducted by the Historic Landmarks
Foundation of Indiana and the Historic Preservation Division
of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources during the
summer of 1981. SPC 711.4:T

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October 20, 1981

To be published in the
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Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

Do not quote or cite without permission of the author.

Vigo County Public Library

VIGO COUNTY (Historical Summary)

Almost from the time of its settlement in 1816 Vigo County, Indiana, has benefited from its natural resources, climate, the ingenuity and diligence of its people, and from its position as a transportation crossroads. It also has been buffeted by larger economic and technological forces. By the end of the nineteenth century the county, situated in the Hoosier coal fields, had grown to become one of the six predominantly urban and industrial areas of the state. Terre Haute with its population of 70,000 people was where four major railroads crossed and where trains received fuel, water and repairs. In the following two decades U.S. highway 41--the Dixie Highway--was completed north and south between Chicago and Miami. When it intersected U.S. highway 40--the old National Road between Washington, D.C. and San Francisco--in downtown Terre Haute, local boosters began to refer to their city as the "Crossroads of the World." Unfortunately for the boosters, in the years after 1920 Terre Haute and Vigo County, unlike most other American urban places, did not grow. As coal production declined and there was less use of steam locomotives, the population remained constant. The county became a cultural, educational, and shopping area with libraries, art galleries, museums, local symphony orchestra, two colleges, a university, and various smaller industries. Then, with the arrival of Interstate highway 70 in the early 1970s most retail businesses in Terre Haute moved three miles south to the large suburban shopping mall area outside the city limits. Vigo County was still a transportation crossroads but no longer were this and the abundant local supplies of bituminous coal so important to its economy and social institutions.

Vigo County is located at the point where the Wabash River becomes the boundary between Indiana and Illinois. The river runs diagonally through the county from northeast to southwest, and several townships are named for the creeks of its watershed. The county seat, Terre Haute--"high ground" in French-- is located on the east bank of the river near the middle of the county and is almost equidistant from the three major midwestern cities Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. The temperate climate and fertile soil are well suited for the growing and processing of various woodland and agricultural products which have ranged from lumber, furs, and mussel shells to cattle, hogs, corn, oats, wheat, and soybeans. Even when flood waters inundated portions of the five-mile-wide Wabash valley or periodic summer droughts reduced the harvest in the upland silt loam soil, revenues continued to come into the county from river, canal and retail trade. Industries exploited the county's abundant supplies of water, sand, gravel, clay and especially bituminous coal. The county produced several million tons of the coal each year of the twentieth century; and by 1910 it was producing beer and whiskey, glass bottles, clay bricks and pipe, corrugated paper, railroad and mining equipment, iron and steel, and groceries for both wholesale and retail. By the first decade of the twentieth century Terre Haute was the most important city in the Hoosier coal fields.

Long before the first American white settlers arrived in Vigo County in 1816, the high land on the east bank of the Wabash was an inviting place. French fur traders and soldiers in their travels up and down the Wabash, passed a village of Wea Indians located there. It was known variously as Rising Sun and Orchard Town. General William Henry Harrison built a stronghold just two miles north of this village during his expedition from Vincennes in October, 1811, to quell the Indian uprising of Tecumseh the Shawnee and his brother, Tenskwatawa,

the Prophet, at the battle of Tippecanoe. The first settler in the county came five years later and was probably Joseph Liston. Joshua A. Olds built the first mill, on Honey Creek. Both Major Abraham Markle and Joseph Richardson soon arrived with their wives. Each brought seven children. Ezra Jones, another settler, built a mill for Markle on Otter Creek near the fort, and, with his flatboats, began the trade down river to New Orleans. Jones also built the first frame barn and planted an orchard. Other whites, including a group of Quakers, moved into the Prairie Creek region some ten miles to the south.

The village of Terre Haute came into existence on September 19, 1816, when the Terre Haute Land Company bought the site of the former Wea settlement which had been ceded by the Indians to the United States government in a treaty negotiated by General Harrison in 1809. The Terre Haute Land Company, owned by Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, Abraham Markel, Hyacinth Lasselle, and Jonathan Lindley, favored the location because it offered protection from the Indians, good drainage, safety from floods, a good water supply, and excellent transportation. Originally laid out parallel to the river, the first main street was Market Street and ran north and south on what today is Third Street. It connected the Vincennes road from the south with the Lafayette wagon road to the north. Terre Haute did not become a road intersection, however, until 1821, when Indianapolis was laid off and a public road was constructed to connect the two towns.

Terre Haute became the county seat through the deliberate efforts of its founders. The Terre Haute Land Company had provided for a public square in its town plan, so in 1818 when the first county commissioners were appointed, the company directors offered a bonus of \$4,000 to the commissioners as an incentive to put the county court house there. The

tactic worked. The first court house was soon constructed on the west side of Market Street, and, as a source of government and law the new town became even more appealing to settlers.

The county was named for the man who made possible the final capture of Vincennes during the American Revolution almost forty years earlier. That man, Colonel Francis Vigo, was a Sardinian who had served in the Spanish army in New Orleans. He had become a fur trader and was known to the Indians as the "Spanish merchant." Colonel Vigo provided both the money, some \$11,380, and the information about British troop strength which enabled George Rogers Clark to take Vincennes from the British on February 24, 1779--a feat which established colonial control in the West. Later, in his will, Vigo bequeathed money to purchase a court house bell for the county which bore his name.

It was during the three decades from 1820 to 1850 that the population in the county increased from 3,390 to 15,289 and Terre Haute became an important transportation crossroads. People of English, German, Scottish, and Irish descent moved into the county, at first by river boat. In 1835, the National Road--the only road west financed by the federal government--reached Vigo County from Cumberland, Maryland. Within a year it crossed the Wabash River and became the busiest thoroughfare in Terre Haute. The following year McQuilkinsville, now West Terre Haute, was platted as a place of residence for road construction gangs. During this period also, the farming communities of Prairie Creek, Prairieton, and Lewis first appeared as local social, trading, and milling communities in the southern part of the county.

River boats and barges were the most important means of shipping locally-grown corn and pork to market and receiving new settlers through the 1840s. This method was augmented in 1849 when the Wabash and Erie

Canal reached Terre Haute from Toledo, Ohio. Completed to Evansville four years later, its 459 miles made it the longest canal in the world and increased the speed of traveling from 2 to as fast as 8 miles per hour. The canal came into Terre Haute from the north along the east bank of the Wabash. After it entered the city limits it turned due east from the river for a short distance. Then it turned south-east to Lockport, now Riley, and on to Worthington, Indiana. Near Lockport were canal locks, a large feeder reservoir, and a temporary camp where Irish canal construction workers lived.

Black settlers came into the county from North Carolina during the decade of the 1830s. The earliest recorded black religious congregation in Indiana was established in Lost Creek township in 1840. Later, there were two stations in the county on the so-called Underground Railroad for slaves fleeing the South. One such stop was the Malcolm Steele home (now demolished) in Honey Creek township. The other was the Markle mill (the foundation, creek dam, and residence remain) on Otter Creek. Black neighborhoods still exist in both Lost Creek and Otter Creek townships. In Terre Haute blacks traditionally have been 6% of the population.

Because of its location and natural resources, Vigo County was a beneficiary of the American industrial revolution based on the burning of coal, the production of steel, and the use of railroads. The economic boom occurred between 1852--when local entrepreneur, Chauncey Rose, built the first railroad--and 1920. Rose's Terre Haute and Richmond railroad brought in \$106,000 during its first year, and doubled its revenues ten times in the ensuing 16 years. By 1920 there were six railroad lines into Terre Haute. Most important of these were the Pennsylvania; the Big Four; the Chicago and Eastern Illinois;

and the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul. Associated activities, of course, included coal and water stations, freight terminals, passenger stations--especially the majestic and spacious Union Depot--repair shops, and later, railroad car manufacturers.

The early pioneers had used coal from outcroppings along the Wabash, but it was not until the railroad era that coal mining became profitable. The first commercial mine in Indiana opened in 1857 in Daviess County. Coal mining as a continuous commercial enterprise probably began in Vigo County when Daniel Webster opened a mine in Nevins Township in 1871. He soon sold out to the Coal Bluff Mining Company of Litchfield, Illinois. Within four years coal mining was the most important economic activity in Vigo County and, despite severe fluctuations in demand and production, would continue to be until after the second World War. Between 1887 and 1918--the peak year in both Vigo County and Indiana--annual coal production in the underground collieries of the county would increase from 222,000 to almost 9 million tons.

Many of the leading mine owners and operators in the state, including John A. Templeton, who operated numerous mines in neighboring counties, lived in Terre Haute. Several of them operated mines in Vigo County. They included J. Smith Talley, president of the Coal Bluff Mining Company; Alfred M. Ogle, president of both the Vandalia Coal Company and the National Coal Association; Robert J. Smith, organizer of the Deep Vein and Black Hawk mining companies; and Hugh H. Shirkie who with his brothers, Edward and Steward, organized the Glenco, Glendale, and Glen Jean coal companies. Hugh also was president of the Indiana Coal Operators Association. Perhaps the most prominent coal man in Terre Haute was Walter Bledsoe who during the 1940s had one of the major coal mining and distributing companies in the United States and owned the largest mines in the county--the Saxton, Dresser, and Talleydale.

Seventeen mines with a total estimated daily capacity of 21,150 tons were either open or being planned on five different railroad lines in 1920. Coal production would average 4.1 million tons a year through 1950. The numerous mining villages in the county were both new company towns and older farming settlements which experienced rebirth with the coal boom. They included Coal Bluff, Fontanet, Ehrmandale, and Burnett in the northeast; Atherton and North Terre Haute in the north; Tecumseh, Shepardsville, Libertyville and Shirkieville in the northwest; West Terre Haute in the west; Blackhawk in the southeast; and Seelyville in the east. Even the old canal town of Riley became a mining center. The number of miners working during the boom years also fluctuated but probably exceeded 12,000 in 1918.

The abundance of fuel also made Terre Haute a major manufacturing city. The Terre Haute plant of the American Car and Foundry Company produced five railroad cars and 20 mine cars a day in 1920 and, at full capacity, employed 1,000 men. But even without counting the railroad and mining industries, Terre Haute manufacturers by 1920 produced 171 different commodities and employed 14,000 people. Terre Haute had the largest distillery in the world, the Terre Haute Distilling Company; one of the largest breweries in the nation, the Terre Haute Brewing Company; the world's largest producer of enameled steel household and hospital products, Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company; several large wholesale grocers, including Hulman and Company; and the internationally-known Commercial Solvents and Root Glass Companies. In West Terre Haute were three large clay products industries: The Vigo Clay Company, the National Drain Pipe Company, and the Terre Haute Vitrified Brick Company.

The industrial expansion, in turn, brought an influx of people--including unskilled or semi-skilled immigrants from the countries of

southern and eastern Europe to work in the mines and factories. Russians, Italians, Hungarians, Lithuanians, Rumanians, Czechs, and Poles settled in Terre Haute and Vigo County, along with still other newcomers from Germany, France, Ireland, England, Wales, and the countries of northwest Europe. Between 1890 and 1920 the population of the county doubled, increasing from 50,195 to 110,000. In just eight years, from 1900 to 1908, Terre Haute's population increased from 37,000 to 70,000.

Considering its population of new immigrants and large numbers of working men, it was not entirely surprising that by the 1920s Vigo County and Terre Haute contained elements of social turmoil. It soon became known for its machine politics, the power of its Ku Klux Klan organization, and of course, its labor unions, especially the United Mine Workers organization (UMW). Vigo County had the first Indiana chapter of the Patrons of Husbandry, also known as the Grange, in 1869. A political organization of dissatisfied farmers, it advocated cooperative buying of seeds, fertilizer, and implements. Terre Haute also was the birthplace and home of Eugene V. Debs, organizer of both the American Railway Union and the Socialist Party and, beginning in 1904, four-time candidate for President of the United States. And it was in Terre Haute that a group of national labor leaders met in 1881 and issued a call for the formation of a new craft union which later would become known as the American Federation of Labor. The UMW came into existence in 1890 and by 1920 was the largest union in the state. It made Terre Haute the headquarters for its eleventh district, and Vigo County was the Hoosier focal point for the national coal strikes of 1897 and 1922. Later, Terre Haute was the scene of the famous general strike of July, 1935. Precipitated by a walk-out at the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company and joined by all other labor organizations in the city, this strike stopped all economic activity for 48 hours and was followed by

six months of martial law.

The period of economic growth and social turmoil also brought another less turbulent kind of prominence to Vigo County. Terre Haute was an important entertainment center with numerous opera, vaudeville, and movie theaters. It sponsored horse racing, a minor league baseball team, and became famous for its extensive red-light district located just north of the county court house. After the 1920s, it also was a center of bootlegging and gambling. And at this time as well, the county became an important center of higher education. Already the site of St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, the home of the Sisters of Providence, two other colleges soon were established. Indiana State Normal School, the state teachers' college, was founded in 1870; and Rose Polytechnic Institute became the first private engineering college west of the Alleghenies in 1874. Several of Terre Haute's sons and daughters achieved fame for their contributions in art, literature, and politics. They included John P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior in Abraham Lincoln's cabinet, 1863-1865; Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy from 1877 to 1880 under President Rutherford B. Hayes; Daniel W. Voorhees, a brilliant orator who served longer in the United States Senate than any other Hoosier, 1877-1897; Theodore Dreiser, born in Terre Haute in 1871, and author of novels such as Sister Carrie (1900), Jennie Gerhardt (1911), and The Titan (1914). His book An American Tragedy (1925) made him the nation's most important writer of realistic fiction. Other famous individuals were Worth M. Tippy, Methodist minister of the "social gospel"; Lyman Abbott, liberal theologian and minister at the First Congregational Church; Max Ehrmann, poet and author of Desiderata; Claude Bowers, historian and diplomat; Janet Scudder, sculptor; and Paul Dresser, song writer and composer of "On the Banks of the Wabash"--the state song.

The growth in coal production, manufacturing, and population in Vigo County stopped as the American industrial revolution finally came to a halt after the first World War. Passage of the Prohibition amendment and the beginning of the automobile age with Henry Ford's Model-T brought with them a gradually declining demand, not only for liquor and glass bottles to contain it, but also for Indiana coal, railroad car repairs, and mining machinery. The population of the county did not exceed its 1920 level of 110,000 by very much and the city would actually decrease in population from 71,000 in 1920 to 61,000 by 1980.

The county continued to prosper, however, and to receive a certain acclaim amidst the nation-wide forces of economic, institutional, and technological change after the second World War. Relations between labor and management improved, and in later years, the county kept some of its old industry and brought in new companies such as the Columbia Records Division of CBS, J. I. Case, Pfizer Chemical, Anaconda Aluminum, and several large interstate trucking firms. The regional retailing market served by the Honey Creek Square area south of the city numbered over 400,000 people. Two of the local educational institutions grew remarkably with Indiana State Normal School becoming Indiana State University; Rose Polytechnic Institute becoming Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology; and St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, like other institutions, increasing both its enrollment and programs. It was, after all, the home of Anton (Tony) Hulman, Jr., owner of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway; and Shirkieville gained recognition as the home of Democratic three-term United States Senator Birch Bayh, Jr., (1963-1981). Coal mining continued but became almost entirely surface mining, with giant draglines and earth-moving equipment owned by multi-national corporations such as the Amax and Peabody companies. Corn, wheat, and soybeans still

grew each year in the county, only now with the aid of insecticides, herbicides, flood control projects, and air-conditioned diesel tractors.

Terre Haute even began to overcome the notoriety it had through the first half of the twentieth century because of its boss politics, gambling, and prostitution--remnants of the lively and colorful period of economic boom at the turn of the century. By the late 1970s it was a rather quiet regional center of government, culture, education, finance, and professions.

PRAIRIE CREEK, INDIANA (scattered site district)

The farming community of Prairie Creek, located 16 miles south of Terre Haute on state road 63, was known first as "Middletown". The name was changed to that of the post office address, "Prairie Creek", in more recent years. It was laid out in August, 1831, by Elijah Thomas and James D. Piety on the Vincennes wagon road which had opened in 1823. The first frame building was a hotel built in 1836 by James Copeland for Z.J.Hunt and provided a stopping place for stage coach passengers. Despite the fact that no railroad tracks ever entered the town, it prospered as a roadside agricultural center in the midst of the fertile prairies extending south from Terre Haute. It soon had mills, schools, distilleries, drygoods stores, smith shops, potteries, two additional hotels, a tanyard, wagon and harness shops, a cabinet shop, four doctors, and a fine Baptist church. The latter institution was organized in May, 1818. Its tall-steepled, wooden building continues in use and was erected in 1840 by Josiah Tate.

The town today is a modest and quiet community of well-kept houses and a few commercial structures, though it has lost all but a few of the business activities that it had as late as 1936. These included four general stores, a flour mill, two restaurants, and two harness and shoe repair shops. At that time the population was 300. In 1980 there were approximately 1339 residents in the entire township.

WEST TERRE HAUTE (scattered site district)

The history of West Terre Haute, formerly "McQuilkinsville" and later simply "Maxville", reveals in striking fashion the distinctive features and shifting fortunes of the Vigo County economy through the years. Laid off in November, 1836, by Samuel McQuilkin who had founded a general store on the National road between what are now Third and Fourth Streets, the town is located where U.S. 40 (the National road) and U.S. 150 intersect, two miles west of Terre Haute on the Wabash river flood plain. Coal-bearing bluffs rise immediately to the north and west; there are large deposits of gravel and clay; and the Pennsylvania railroad tracks go east and west through town.

McQuilkin's store prospered first from the patronage of both the construction gangs working on the National road and then from the people who settled in the land nearby to cultivate vegetable gardens in the fertile soil of the river bottom. Soon, a man by the name of Smith Hinch had built a tavern on the northwest corner of Third Street and the National road. Richard McIlroy built his brick general store and post office in 1872 and six years later the town had a lumber mill, a shingle manufacturer, a cigar factory, and 250 residents.

West Terre Haute--its citizens having voted to change its name from Maxville in 1894--reached its peak of economic and population growth in 1906. In earlier years the town suffered from lack of employment opportunities and inaccessibility caused by periodic floods or washouts on the highway going east. Now the future seemed bright. Coal mining had begun in earnest in 1890 when William Broadhurst persuaded the Vandalia railroad to build a spur west of the river to his mine. By 1906 there were five coal mines served by railroads and six approached by wagons. The average daily output of these eleven mines was 2,000

tons. Later the Indiana State Bureau of Mines established their emergency rescue station in West Terre Haute. The town also benefitted from its large clay deposits. There were four clay products industries producing building brick, paving brick, drain tile and sewer pipe. They included the Terre Haute Brick and Pipe Company--also known as the Vitrified Brick Company--the Vigo Clay Company, the Miller Brick Company, and the National Drain Tile Company. In addition, lying just one half mile north of town was what one historian called the largest "bed of good gravel in the state". The gravel pit operating there was a mile wide and over a half mile in length. The gravel was used mainly for railroad grades. With so many new jobs, the population virtually exploded increasing more than sixfold from approximately 500 in 1896 to 3500 in one decade.

The new industries required more efficient transportation between Terre Haute and its western neighbor for commuting workers, so in 1905 a new bridge across the Wabash was completed. The Terre Haute Traction and Light Company laid trolley car tracks on it, providing the only streetcar and inter-urban service across the river south of Lafayette. The rapid pace of business activity stimulated the establishment of the Bank of West Terre Haute in 1905. The first city directory was published the following year.

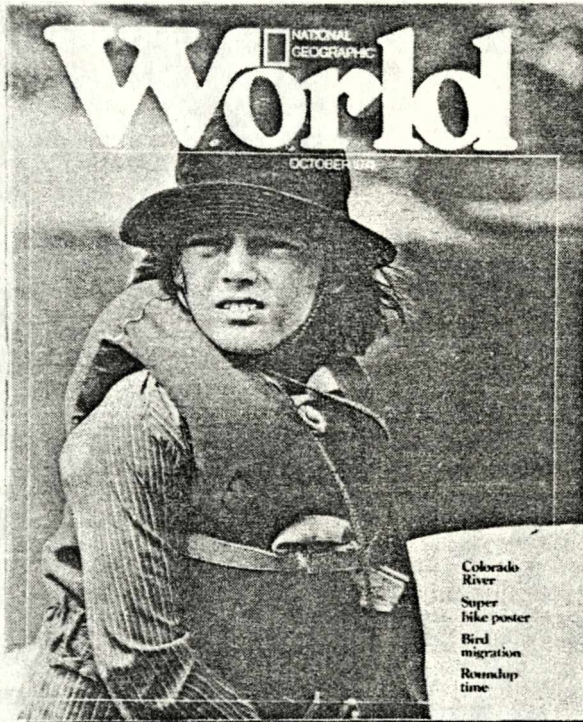
Even after the decline of the coal, clay, and gravel industries beginning in the early 1920s, West Terre Haute remained almost entirely a residential community for white miners and factory workers. During the years following the Depression, the chief businesses in town were repairing and servicing automobiles and selling groceries, but these diminished when Interstate highway 70 circumvented the town to the south. The gravel pit became a lake for swimming and fishing. In 1980 the population was 2800.

RILEY, INDIANA (Scattered site district)

The town of Riley, nine miles southeast of Terre Haute at the intersection of state roads 46 and 159, was formerly called "Lockport". Locks of the Wabash and Erie Canal were built near the village during the years 1847 to 1850. Platted by Nathaniel Donham as a farming community in November, 1836, it received from the canal what one historian described as "an enormous business" and became "one of the best trading points" along the waterway. Not far from the village were both a large feeder reservoir and a canal construction workers' camp. The canal closed in 1873, but the Terre Haute and Worthington railroad and later the Evansville and Indianapolis railroad allowed it to prosper as a trading center. Riley became an important grain market. In fact, its mills, tanneries, saloons, general stores, a hotel, a school, a church, and later two fraternal lodges made it the largest village in Vigo County in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

At about the time it adopted its post office name of "Riley", in 1911, the community underwent an economic resurgence as a coal mining center. As late as 1936 the Maumee Colleries Company operated a strip mine two miles south of town, though the population of 350 that year was only one third the size it had been just sixteen years earlier. In later years the community would have an attractive lakeside suburban residential development two blocks north of the old downtown. In 1980 Riley had 269 residents.

JUSTICE



Geographic Jr.: Coaxing kids back to nature

Europe. Already, this news has tripled the price of Beaverbrook shares, and it may have stiffened spines along the rest of Fleet Street for the battles still ahead.

—SUSAN CHEEVER COWLEY with JOHN BARNES and MALCOLM MACPHERSON in London

New World

As followers of the National Geographic Society's exhaustive treks through exotic societies know, thoroughness is as sacred as sunlit photographs at the 87-year-old publication. So it is not surprising that before the finicky Geographic introduced World, its new magazine for children, the offspring had to undergo two years of painstaking format and marketing tests.

A spin-off from the stodgy National Geographic School Bulletin (a publication that was losing the nonprofit society \$250,000 a year), World promises to be anything but stuffy when its first issue appears next month. For \$4.85 a year, readers will receive such lively fringe benefits as a punch-out globe that can be reassembled, full-color posters and a flying scale model of the huge pterosaur that soared over Texas 65 million years ago—all meticulously designed to coax 8- to 12-year-olds away from television and back to the printed word.

"I want to get kids to read in spite of TV," says Gilbert Grosvenor, 44, editor of the National Geographic. To entice them, World will premiere with an article about backpacking and a tear-out page of tips on what to take and how to pack it. A puzzle maze will challenge the reader to navigate the winning route by recalling clues from the backpacking story. There will also be a photo essay on animal and insect eyes and how they

work—the first of a series that will include animal tongues and paws as well.

In its war against prime time, the Geographic enlisted a bevy of child psychiatrists and parents, and 2,000 students. The recruits read mock layouts of the magazine and voted for the articles and photographs they considered most interesting. Among their choices: a photo story about a young snake charmer wooing a deadly cobra with his flute.

Bold: Bolstered by positive test results and some optimistic market-research reports, Grosvenor is pitting World and its starting press run of 800,000 against two competitors already well established in the nature-for-kiddies field: Highlights for Children (circulation: above 1 million) and Ranger Rick's Nature Magazine (more than 500,000)—a bold move for the remorselessly conservative Geographic.

But ever since "young Gil"—as Grosvenor is known to his staff—took over as editor in the family business five years ago, the magazine has been growing bolder. The staff of editors and photographers is younger and trimmed down, and the society has expanded its turf to include books, records, film strips and television.

More audaciously still, Grosvenor has banished one of the Geographic's most inviolable editorial commandments. As his grandfather proclaimed: "Only what is of a kindly nature is printed about any country or people." Recently, young Gil has aired such unpleasanties as environmental pollution and the world food crisis on the magazine's once relentlessly upbeat pages. Last November, for the first time in its history, the Geographic responded to reader pressure and admitted it had erred in a story about Jews in Damascus through excessive cheeriness. Editor Grosvenor wrote in a special column that the article "failed to reflect the true situation" of the Syrian Jews.

"If we were accused rightly or wrongly in the past of glossing things over," says Grosvenor, the Geographic today makes "a conscious effort to be as objective as possible." Young Grosvenor is expected to be named chairman of the board when his father, Melville Bell Grosvenor, 73, steps down next year. While he is said to lack both the will and the skill to maintain his father's aristocratic, omniscient style of leadership, no one is too concerned. With a hefty circulation of 9 million and the highest renewal rate of any magazine now publishing, the society's future—and World's too—looks about as cloudless as a photograph in the National Geographic.

—BETSY CARTER with PHILIP S. COOK in Washington

The Pay-Toilet Crisis

According to social historians, the nation's first pay toilet was installed in Terre Haute, Ind., for the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1910. Passengers arriving at the Terre Haute depot would rush to its modern restrooms—only to find them occupied by curious natives entranced by the novelty of indoor plumbing. Besieged by complaints from the train riding public, railroad officials put padlocks on the restroom doors. Thereafter, the stationmaster would unlock the doors for the convenience of passengers on incoming trains. But if a native turned up to use the facilities, he had to pay a nickel.

Pay toilets soon became standard fixtures in public buildings across the country, and the price of admission has long since escalated to a dime and sometime a quarter. Now, however, a nationwide wave of resistance has begun to build against pay-as-you-go relief. Eight states have recently passed laws regulating the number of pay toilets any public building may maintain—and ordered the creation of more free ones. Women's-rights groups in many states have launched vigorous campaigns against pay toilets, alleging discrimination because far more ladies' facilities than gentlemen's require payment upon entry. Last week New York became the third state—along with Alaska and Wyoming—to ban pay toilets entirely.

Vital: Not surprisingly, these developments have horrified officials of the National O-Lok and American Coin Lock companies, for whom the manufacture and leasing of pay-toilet equipment is a million-a-year business. Pay toilets, they say, defray the costs of restroom maintenance, prevent vandalism and discourage undesirables from using public facilities for unintended purposes.

So far, however, the opposition seems to be carrying the day. Michael Gessel, president of the national Committee to End Pay Toilets in America (CEPTA), explains that an increasing number of Americans "just feel that it's undignified to have to pay for a vital body function." If pay toilets are cleaner, opponents claim, it is probably because profit-conscious managers purposely keep them in better repair than the free stalls. Vandals and other criminals, they insist, are not deterred by coin locks; one woman recently paid her money and entered a stall to find a rapist waiting inside. But the primary inspiration of



Got a dir

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anti-pay-toilet league clearly arises from widespread personal experience. Whether there an American who has never, in his hour of need, been discomfited for lack of a dime?

Dear Judge Fenton . . .

We know that our parents are having problems and we think that counseling might help them. They raised our family through good and bad times, telling each other that we must learn to work out our problems. We want our father to come back home. We want our family together again.

I began a recent letter to Tucson, Judge Norman S. Fenton from six children who were deeply disturbed at learning that their parents were going for divorce. Judge Fenton immediately suspended the divorce proceedings and ordered the couple to go into a 60-day counseling program in an attempt to save their 26-year marriage.

Such action has become commonplace in Judge Fenton's courtroom since he initiated his letter-writing program" eight months ago. When an unhappy parent with children petitions for divorce, Fenton informs the children of their parents' plans and asks the children to express their feelings about the matter. After receiving an answer, Fenton calls the parents into his courtroom and lets them read the letters of their children—a practice that has had a devastating effect on many parents. "One mother," says Fenton, "broke down and cried when she read her 10-year-old daughter's letter that she didn't want them to get divorced. So far Fenton has received about 200 letters from children of divorcing couples. Many of them proved to be very enlightening on the problems behind the parents' marital problems.

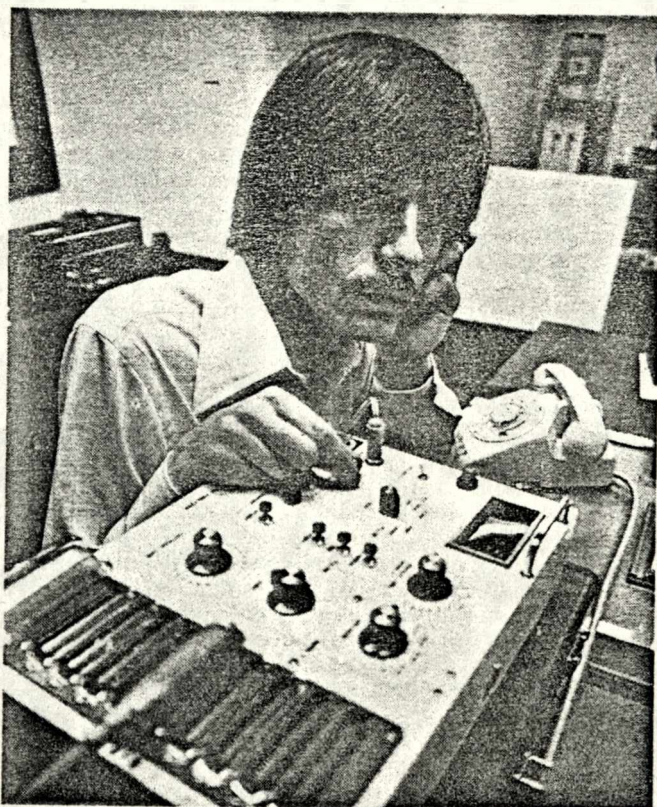
Fenton began his letter-writing program because he believes that children have special rights in a divorce. Children should be included in the divorce process from the very beginning, the judge says, "not just at custody hearings." Yet he has found critics in law enforcement officials and psychologists. "I've talked to children of divorcing couples," says Jason Johnson, an Angeles attorney who specializes in divorce cases. "and often they just can't understand why their parents are breaking up." Johnson thinks the pressure from children to hold a failing marriage together might, in the long run, do more damage than good to parents and children.

Fenton admits to that possibility and says that he doesn't know how

effective his program can be. In its short history, some marriages have been glued back together while others have fallen apart. But the judge believes that every alternative should be exhausted before granting a divorce and that, in trying to set up a cooling-off period, children can help lead their parents.

The Debugging Mania

An advertising executive hears a funny clicking on the line whenever he picks up the telephone. A manufacturer is suspicious when a competitor brings out a new product just like the one his own company has been preparing secretly for months. A district attorney is convinced that someone is listening to his confidential conversations with witnesses.



Andrew Sacks

Security expert Heller monitors a telephone 'sweep'

What to do? Call in the friendly neighborhood "debugger." Equipped with a grab bag of futuristic electronic gadgetry, these modern security experts will poke around bookcases, air ducts and baseboards, stick pins in walls, pull out ceiling tiles and examine overstuffed furniture. Then they will report to their client whether or not someone has tapped his telephone or planted other listening devices in his office. They may charge as much as \$4,000 for an ultrasophisticated "sweep" of a large office and its telephone system.

Industrial spying and police wiretapping have long been commonplace. But the debugging industry clearly owes its current boom to recent news of surreptitious government snooping by the CIA and FBI and, of course, to Watergate.

Suburban Washington, D.C., electronics expert Allan D. Bell Jr. says that most information leaks turn out to be traceable to mundane sources—wastebaskets full of discarded notes, used typewriter ribbons that can be read, even golf-course gossip. Yet businessmen now seem to forget those elementary possibilities and leap immediately to the conclusion that they are being bugged.

Estimates vary widely about the number of searches that actually turn up bugs. The American Telephone and Telegraph Co., which will check for telephone taps upon request, reports that it discovered only 182 illegal taps in 10,000 investigations last year. A Los Angeles detective, however, claims that he finds some listening device in 20 per cent of his cases. New York security specialist Arthur Katon notes that for every inquiry he receives about his debugging service, he turns down five requests to place illegal bugs.

Charlatans: Not surprisingly, the prospect of quick profits has attracted a flock of charlatans into the debugging industry. They are usually private eyes who will happily indulge a paranoid customer with a dazzling display of pseudoscientific gimmickry. "A good many detective agencies will come in and do a rain dance around your office," says Dan Patrick, who together with Dave Heller operates the seven-month-old Counter Measure Security Systems near Detroit. Patrick estimates that there are only half a dozen really reputable private debugging firms in the U.S.

Still, many corporate executives have become convinced that they cannot get along without debugging experts. The most frequent purchasers of debugging services are companies in highly competitive businesses, such as movies and television. Los Angeles detective Milo Speriglio says that he gets several calls every month from

producers and distributors of pornographic movies. Speriglio once found a bug in the home of a major television comedy star, shortly after a network had canceled his show.

Oil companies, credit-card companies, automakers and others also feel threatened about the possible theft of trade secrets. Strange stories are part of the business. According to one report, when a mining company recently held a top-level meeting in a private railroad car, a debugging firm was called in to make a sweep. Then, the story goes, each executive was required to strip off most of his clothes—and the meeting was conducted with the moguls wearing only their underwear.

—MARK GERCHICK with ANN LALLANDE in New York and JON LOWELL in Detroit

T. Haute.
T.H. Trib-sta R 11/6/66

Steady Growth Since 1881 Has Brought Prosperity

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Eighty-five years ago local residents who subscribed to THE SATURDAY COURIER were reading some strong words of praise for our fair city. The year of 1881 was a good one for everyone concerned according to the editor, John O. Hardesty, who told of Terre Haute's marvelous growth and many advantages.



DOROTHY J. CLARK

"Within the past few weeks we have heard a great many old residents remark as to of new faces the number to be seen on our streets every day. 'Why,' said an old resident to a COURIER man, the other day, 'a few years ago I believe I could call by name the head of every family in Terre Haute, but now I feel like I was among strangers when I walk through the principal streets of the city. Things have changed.'

Things HAVE changed! Terre Haute is no longer a country village, nor is it merely a county seat depending on its courthouse for prosperity. It is a brisk, bustling, busy city containing over thirty thousand people—and

her people are of the driving, pushing, energetic kind to be found only in such places as Terre Haute and Chicago.

No drones are permitted here. If they come, they are soon jostled out of the way and find lodgement in some slow, go-as-you-please place.

In steady, substantial, constant growth, Terre Haute is one of the marvels of the west. She has not sprung up like a mushroom to decay as rapidly, but has grown like the oak, solid, substantially.

During the last three or four years her population has been increasing at the rate of 3,000 a year, and her limits have been extending at the rate of about 800 houses a year.

Coal Brings Wealth

And with this increase of population and territory, her wealth has kept pace, and her manufacturing and mercantile interests have enlarged correspondingly.

But there are reasons for this. The city is situated in the midst of inexhaustible fields of the best block coal to be found west of the Alleghenies.

Thus manufacturers have cheap coal, the greatest desideratum to the manufacturer. This cheap coal creates great iron interests, hence our immense iron mills, blast furnaces and nail factories.

The timber of the wooded regions adjacent to Terre Haute is of the best quality, hence the car works, the hub and spoke factory, bent wood factory and other establishments which work wood into wares.

We are situated in the midst of the great corn and wheat belts, hence the largest distillery in the world, many hominy and flouring mills.

With the varied kind of raw materials and coal at hand, it is no wonder that outside and home capital seeks investment here and makes a great demand for all kinds of skilled labor.

Then to make her advantages as a commercial and manufacturing point, Terre Haute is unusually blessed with distributing facilities. Her eight railroads and navigable river affords a means of ingress and egress to every point of the compass.

Believe in TH

The manifold advantages of Terre Haute as a manufacturing and commercial center are so apparent to strangers that very few come here with a view of investing their means who go away without doing so.

THE SATURDAY COURIER of 1881 then listed the 247 manufacturing establishments in Terre Haute, some of which employed from 200 to 500 men. There were 41 shoe makers, 26 carpenters and builders, 14 blacksmiths, nine cooper shops, nine saddle and harness makers, 11 bakers and confectioners, 11 cigar manufactories, seven brick makers, seven carriage makers, five flour mills, four boiler makers, four pump makers, three each of bleachers, engine builders, foundries, gunsmiths, locksmiths, machine shops, medicine manufacturers, planing mills, shirt factories, stave factories, wagon makers, two each of bottlers, book binders, box makers, cabinet makers, cigar box makers, coffee and spice mills, hominy mills, hub and spoke factories, iron manufactories, mattress factories, overall factories and saw mills.

At least one of each of the following could also be found in Terre Haute: awning makers, bed springs makers, brewers, brass foundries, broom makers, car manufac-

tory, stair builder, factory, tent factory, and cooper works, tress loop factory, trunk maker and upholsterer.

"Let Chips Fall"

THE SATURDAY COURIER, known as the oldest Republican paper in Vigo County, was published every Saturday and subscriptions sold for \$1 a year. Single copies were five cents. It's

motto was: "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

This particular issue of the COURIER was kept within certain limits of advertising and news stories because it was also printed in miniature. It was reduced to four by six inches and must be read with a strong magnifying glass. Dated Nov. 5, 1881, THE SATURDAY COURIER, Volume 5, No. 29, is truly a collector's item in miniature.

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History (74)

Review Edition Jan. 31, 1940

Terre Haute Tales—Looking Back Over the Seventies and Eighties

BY A. C. DUDDLESTON.

Lawrence Hudson, city editor of the old Express in the late '70s and early '80s, was one of the brightest newspaper men ever produced in Terre Haute.



A. C. Duddleston.

He was a son of James H. Hudson, who lived at Fourth and Chestnut streets, and a nephew of Col. R. N. Hudson, one time publisher of that paper. He was bright, witty and original and his early death after he had quit the paper and become the private secretary of President W. R. McKeen of the Vandalia Railroad was most untimely. Were he alive today, with all his qualifications, he doubtless would be a "columnist," drawing \$15,000 or \$20,000 a year.

He was able to get more free help with his work than anyone I ever knew. James P. Stunkard and Frank Donaldson, rising young lawyers, would help him out with court reports and Bob Sterrett, whose father was a Presbyterian minister, would report concerts and similar affairs. One of Hudson's jokes was an April Fool story published in the early '80s. It started on the first page and ran over to an inside page. In a graphic manner the story told of how a column of water erupted from a well that was being drilled in the area behind the Terre Haute House, drowned all the mules in the street car barns at Eighth and Cherry, flooded the lower floors of the hotel and caused much damage, which would be greatly increased unless it was made possible to plug the well. "As we go to press," the story went on, "every effort possible is being made to plug the well, but thus far without success," or words to that effect. When the papers were distributed people read the first page, but were so greatly excited that they didn't turn over and discover that it was a joke. They rushed to the scene of the supposed disaster and when they discovered everything normal there they learned they were the victims of an April Fool joke. It was the talk of the town for days thereafter and established Hudson's reputation as a practical joker.

Another joke of Hudson's was perpetrated during the heat of a political campaign. Carl Schurz, a noted orator of his day, was billed to speak in German to German citizens of the city in behalf of the Democratic Party. Hudson made a brief story of the meeting and said, "Mr. Schurz spoke in part as follows: And here was given two or three inches of what a printer would call 'pi.' It was a jumble of letters without sense or reason and it was looked upon by the Germans as an insult to them. It created much indignation on their part and the Express had to make an abject apology for the break.

The indignation aroused by Hudson's joke was equaled only by that created by Maj. Orlando J. Smith, who in 1870 during the Franco-German War, in his newly-established Saturday Evening Mail, espoused the cause of the French and defended them vigorously. It was a most impolitic thing to do in a community where there were few French citizens, and a host of high-class Germans. It aroused much indignation and Smith added to the intense feeling by displaying a French flag from the windows of his second-story office in the building adjoining the Hulman Building, now the site of the Tune Block. A movement was started to tear down the offending flag but cooler counsel prevailed, although Smith was never forgiven by the Germans for his uncalled-for actions.

Smith later was editor of the Express, became a convert to the Greenback cause and with his tongue and pen caused havoc among the Republicans. The Greenbackers became so strong that the Republicans were the third party in Vigo County, and at some elections during that period Republicans were hardly able to muster enough men to man the polls at an election. Smith moved from here to Chicago, established the Chicago Express, which became the national organ of the Greenbackers. He started the American Press Association, which furnished plates to the country papers of the Middle West and made him a fortune. He later moved to New York with his A. P. A., and when he died many years ago he was quite wealthy and lived in the fashionable Dobbs Ferry district of the New York area.

He was a most distinguished looking man and dressed accordingly. He was an incisive writer and a good speaker and perhaps had more personal power at that time than any other man in public life in Terre Haute. I knew him as a young man and admired him, but he did one thing for which I never forgave him. He took my father with him out of the Republican Party. I lived at home until I was 25 years of age and the only serious differences I ever had with my father was over politics. I would reproach him for deserting the Republican Party after bringing me up to be a good Republican, and his invariable answer to that was that he didn't desert the Republican Party, the Republican Party deserted him, which was one of the Greenbackers' claims. He wasn't such a hard-boiled Greenbacker that he wouldn't vote for some Republicans to please me. The last time he voted, in 1884, although he disliked Ben Harrison for his various attacks on the Greenbackers he voted, on my account, for the Republican candidates for the Legislature, who were plagued to vote for Harrison for United States senator.

That vote, however, didn't help elect Harrison to the Senate, for the Democrats carried the state and a Democrat was elected, a Terre Haute man at that, Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash. He was placed in nomination before the Democratic caucus by another Terre Haute man, Senator Eugene V. Debs, who made one of the most notable speeches of his career, one that

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Community Affairs File

brought him into national prominence. There were many of Debs' friends who believed that if he had remained within the Democratic Party, with his magnetism, his natural gift of oratory, his power to move the multitude added to his winning smile—a great political asset—which was so characteristic of his personality, there would have been no limit to the possibilities of his political future—Governor, senator, perhaps the presidency. But his conscience led him along other paths and he was denied these political preferments, although he was four times the unsuccessful candidate for President on the Socialist ticket.

One is pretty rabid when one is 21—whatever one's politics may be—but rabid Republican as I was, I voted for Debs for city clerk when he ran for re-election in 1881, my first vote in a city election. I had graduated from high school in the class of 1876, of which his sister, Eugenia, was a member and perhaps that was one of the reasons I voted for her brother, for I admired her greatly. Debs was a great one for standing by his friends. When he was elected city clerk he made Aleck Mullen, a boyhood friend, his deputy. The council refused to confirm the appointment, but Debs defied the council. He held that it did not require the confirmation of the council as he was personally responsible for the actions of his deputy and Mullen continued to hold the place. I was a member of the committee on resolutions at the first convention of the American Legion at St. Louis in May, 1919—conference it was called—and it was about the time Debs was before the United States courts for his alleged traitorous utterances. One day his name came up and he was severely condemned for his actions. I stood it as long as I could and finally blurted out: "I didn't like 'Gene Debs' attitude during the war, but he is a life-long friend of mine and I believe he was perfectly conscientious in what he has done and I don't like to hear him abused. It would please me if you would cut that out." They respected my views and from that time on Debs' name was taboo.

Debs unintentionally, no doubt, but undeniably gave aid and comfort to the enemy by his utterances, for one of my Company H boys who went overseas in June, 1918, and saw combat service, found in a captured German outpost a lot of pamphlets of some of Debs' sayings which the Germans had had printed in English for distribution among the allied troops as trying to show that he represented the American people in his condemnation of the war. The Company H boy brought back one of the pamphlets and gave it to me, and I kept it for a long time as one of the souvenirs of the war.

I cast my first vote on Nov. 2, 1880, the day before my twenty-first birthday. I was working for the Mail at the time, and knew all the lawyers in town. I was bemoaning my ill luck one day because I wouldn't get a chance to vote as the election came the day before my birthday. Some lawyer whose name I can't recall said one day that he believed that the courts had decided that when a man reached the 365th day of his twentieth year he really was 21 years old and on his twenty-first birthday started on his twenty-second year. They found several decision to that effect, and from that time on until election day nearly every mail would bring me a postal card calling my attention to a decision from some state court agreeing with the decision to that effect. I wasn't so sure I wouldn't be challenged if I attempted to vote, and my father accompanied me to the polls to swear me in if I was challenged. We lived in the Fifth Ward and the voting place was in Uncle Billy Atkins' carpenter shop in the walnut grove located on Seventh Street just below the Vandalla Railroad. There had been much discussion about my right to vote and there was a large crowd present to see what would happen. Ballots weren't printed by the county and state in those days, but by each party and were distributed by the workers at the polls. I got my ballot, voted it straight and no effort was made to stop me. I knew all the workers at the polls. Democrats as well as Republicans, and was congratulated on all sides for having done something that never had been done before, legally, at least, voted before I was 21. Jacob D. Early, grandson and namesake of Jacob D. Early who made a fortune in the pork-packing industry, was 21 on Nov. 4, and I had some fun teasing him over the fact that although I was only one day older than he I got to vote for a President four years before he did.

I wonder how many old timers on the North Side ever skated on the old Wabash and Erie Canal on the long stretch between Sixth and Seventh streets or the still longer stretch on the curve which started near Ninth Street, continued down to Chestnut Street and crossed Wabash Avenue (then Main Street) in the rear of what is now the Hulman Building. There were wooden bridges over the canal at Third, Fourth and Lafayette, Fifth, Sixth, seventh, Chestnut, Main and Poplar streets, with a turntable bridge at Fourth and Lafayette. The canal was at one time an important industry for Terre Haute, but its operation south of Riley was stopped in the early 60s because of the competition of the old E. & C. Railroad, now the C. & E. I. The entire system was abandoned in the middle 70s and the bed of the canal from Third to Ninth Street was filled and became part of the roadbed of the St. Louis, Vandalla & Terre Haute Railroad, now the Pennsylvania. The canal entered the city in the extreme northwest part, came down behind the old Indian graveyard, now the site of the American Can plant, and entered the basin which extended from the river to First Street in the neighborhood of Chestnut. I remember seeing a canal boat tied up in the canal in the rear of the Early packing plant on what is now First Avenue, west of First Street. It was named the John M. Groenendyke of Eugene, which at that time was notable for its pork packing industry. The old tow path, as it is called, marked the route of the canal and runs between the river and the buildings of the Fort Harrison Country Club. The nature

Study Department of the Woman's Department Club has given several of their outdoor May breakfasts at picturesque spots along the old tow path, without perhaps fully realizing that it is all that is left of an immense system that ran from Toledo to Evansville, and was intended to and did, in a sense, revolutionize industry and agriculture throughout this section of the Middle West.

We pride ourselves on our Community theaters and the dramatic talent developed under its direction, but Terre Haute always was noted for its dramatic talent. For instance, in the early 80s, I can't be exact as to the correct date. Local talent produced "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which was an undertaking which I doubt the Community Theater would attempt. I haven't a program of the event to refresh my memory and doubt whether one exists but I remember some of the outstanding characters. George Morgan, who sang in one of the church choirs, played Uncle Tom; Eva Fischer, later Mrs. Martin Hollinger, was Eliza, and Mrs. Charles H. Traquair was topsy. A. J. Kelley was Marks, the lawyer, and I can close my eyes and see him prancing around the stage with a huge bandana handkerchief hanging from the tail of his long coat. Frank C. Danaldson had a part of it but I can't remember the character, and John E. Lamb was Simon Legree. And what a Simon Legree he was. I can again close my eyes and see him flourishing a huge blacksnake whip, belaboring poor old Uncle Tom. I am not sure but I believe Alice Fischer was the Little Eva of the play. If so, it was her first appearance on the stage that she was to grace in later years with her outstanding dramatic talent. Lamb, Kelley and Danaldson were aspiring young lawyers of that day, but they little guessed, I imagine, all that the future had in store for them. Of that cast, Lamb was elected to Congress in 1882. Kelley became prosecuting attorney and Danaldson, in 1889, was elected mayor of the city of Terre Haute. Quite a notable cast wasn't it?

The play was presented in the opera house which had been built by local capital and was Terre Haute's most imposing building of that day. It was dedicated in 1870 and although I was only 11 years old at the time I was a member of the large audience that saw it dedicated with a performance by John E. Owens, a leading comedian of those early days. I went with my father who was an inveterate theatergoer. My mother was a strait-laced Methodist of those days who didn't take kindly to theater going and card playing. And that was where I came in. On such an auspicious occasion my father thought it fitting that I should accompany him. Owens and his party missed the train on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Road at Indianapolis and they didn't reach the theater until about 11 o'clock. The story given out publicly was that he was delayed in coming from Cleveland to Indianapolis and had to reach Terre Haute by a special train from the latter point. The audience was patient and listened to a program by local entertainers, none of whom I can recall. In the intervals the scenery was displayed and the beautiful curtain was run up and down. It was a portrayal of an Italian lake scene, Lake Maggiore, as I remember it. Between these events some one would come on the stage and announce that Owens' special train had reached Greencastle, then Brazil and finally Terre Haute. A sub-rosa story about the delay that was not published was that Owens, who was given to looking upon the wine when it was red, had missed the train on that account. The performance began between 11 and 12 o'clock and wasn't completed until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, but it was highly appreciated. I don't remember much about the play except that there was a character called "Solon Shingle," who did a lot of talking about his "bar'l of apple sass."

The Opera House, as had been said, was erected by a number of local capitalists, a leader among whom was Samuel E. Early, a son of Jacob D. Early, who was one of the intellectuals of that day. He had traveled extensively in Europe and after his marriage into one of the leading families of Baltimore he became editor of a high-class literary weekly of that city. (Incidentally, and as an aside, Mr. Early had a son and namesake—a graduate of Rose Poly, now residing in Massachusetts—who was the prettiest throwing third baseman I ever saw play ball, amateur or professional, and I've seen a lot of 'em. How he could rifle that old pill across the diamond from third to first! I know, for I caught plenty of his throws.)

Others interested in the project were Charles E. Hosford, who was

largest amount I received that day. It was so unexpected and given so heartily in her pleasant English manner that I was almost speechless. The average receipt for an address was about 25 cents, in the paper money of that day.

One of the pleasant memories of my early newspaper days was my contact with Charles A. Melville, who was private secretary to George E. Farrington, general agent for the Vandalla, who had his offices in the room north of the office of Mr. McKeen, on the second floor of McKeen Bank Building. To the average person he seemed unapproachable, but for some reason he warmed up to me and was a mine of information to one seeking railroad news. I was the "city editor" of the Express, a high-sounding title given one who was at one and the same time Court House reporter, river editor, railroad editor, City Hall and police reporter as well as sports editor, the sports writing consisting chiefly in reports of exciting games between the Blues and the Awkwards, the baseball rivals of those days. I remember one display head I wrote for a game played on the commons at Seventh and Deming streets, of which I was very proud. It read "Lucky Larr Hits Homer." Lucky Larr being Frank Larr, a Vandalla fireman, who put in his spare time playing baseball.

When railroad news was dull Charley Melville and I built a new railroad into Terre Haute. Sometimes it was an extension of the Wabash system, entering Terre Haute over from the north, using the old W. & E. tow path as a foundation for its roadway. Again it was the Terre Haute & Mississippi opening up a new territory to Terre Haute trade southwest of the city. And still again it was a road to the southeast. It may be said of us that we built the Southern Indiana—now the Milwaukee—into Terre Haute—on paper—long before John R. Walsh conceived it. If Terre Haute had all the railroads that Melville and I brought to Terre Haute—on paper—it would be the greatest railroad center in the Middle West.

The Indianapolis Journal, the state Republican paper, long since dead, had a railroad column edited by George Trask, who was the best of his profession. He stole a lot of railroad news from the Express, never giving credit for the original information. Trask came to Terre Haute one time, I think to investigate one of our new railroad stories and I met him in the front office of the Express through James H. McNeeley, then its editor. Mr. McNeeley introduced me as the railroad editor and after I left Trask said as I went hustling up the street, "That young fellow has a talented pair of legs," and that was the only credit he gave me for the numerous stories he had faked from the Express.

the manager: W. B. Warren, Linus A. Burnett, Francis von Bichowsky and William E. McLean. J. A. Vrydagh was the architect and James Hook the contractor. The venture never was a paying one and later the building was purchased by Willson Naylor, who for many years ran a profitable grocery business in the building at the northeast corner of Fourth and Ohio, now occupied by the Ed Hampton Drug Store. Naylor operated it for years. The building was destroyed by fire in 1896. It stood on the corner of Fourth Street and Wabash Avenue, the present site of the Schultz Department Store.

In the debris in the basement of the old Opera House was buried a treasured knife of mine. I was a pupil at the old First Ward School, later the James Hook, while the building was being erected. One day during recess I went down to the Gundelfinger Candy Store, which was on the west side of Fourth between Cherry and Main streets to buy some gum drops. I went across the street to give the new building the once over and while walking on the joists of the first floor dropped the knife into the basement. It was too near the close of recess to go into the cellar after it, and after school was dismissed my every effort to find it was with-

out avail. It left me with the feeling ever after that I had an investment in the building, although involuntary.

In the Summer of 1888 while in the city clerk's office I was a deck hand on the steamer Juniata, with Jimmy Fitzpatrick as captain, that carried a camping party down to the Merom Bluffs for a brief camping experience. It can't recall the members of the party except that Attorney George A. Scott was a member and among the others I think was his girl friend, his best girl friend, his wife now for many years, Jennie Bell. We left the party at their destination and on the way back stopped over night at York, Ill., where an old resident had an interesting collection of relics of the early history of that section. Jimmy Fitzpatrick introduced us and the old resident asked me if I was any relation of "Old Chris Duddleston." I told him he was my grandfather, although I never had seen him. He then told me that he had flatboated to New Orleans with "Old Chris" and that he was one of the best boatmen of his day. It was some distinction, he implied, to be a good flatboatman in those days when all the commerce of this section went down the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. The flat boats

were built here, loaded with pork and grain, floated to New Orleans, where the boat and contents were sold, and passage back home accomplished on steamboats to Evansville and home from there by stage. I have heard my father tell of his trips to New Orleans and return in that way.

It's strange how little incidents in one's early life are remembered, especially kindly acts. One of these I treasure after a lapse of sixty-five years or more. It was a \$1 bill Mrs. John Foulkes, mother of George C. Foulkes, gave me for a New Year's address when I carried a Terre Haute Journal route in the northwest part of the city. In those days the newspapers gave the carriers their New Year's addresses, which in many instances were original, written by some local author. The carrier got all the proceeds of his sales. Mr. Foulkes was employed in the "north" mill, the rolling mill was owned by a company headed by A. J. Crawford and Frank Paddock. It was located between the Vandalia and I. & St. L., west of Second Street. He lived in a cottage at the southwest corner of Fourth and Elm streets. When Mrs. Foulkes came to the front door in response to my knock and I handed her the address, she gave me a \$1 bill, which was the

The Historic Wabash.

The Important Part Indiana's Great River Played in Early History.

An Interesting Sketch of the Important and Picturesque History of This Stream—French Settlements—"Couriers Des Bois" and Early Trade—The Keepers of the "Glorious Gate."

INDIANA ROOM

One who delves among old books and documents that bear upon early Indiana history is struck by the fact that a great and, in some respects, a peculiar interest attaches to the Wabash river and the region that it waters. Next to the Mississippi and Ohio it, more than any other western stream, seems to have commanded the attention of old-time travelers, its relation to the St. Lawrence water system giving it an importance hardly appreciated to-day by those who are not students of history and of former conditions, writes Geo. S. Cottman in the Indianapolis Journal.

A glance at the map will show the magnitude of the Wabash, as compared with other Indiana rivers. Traversing the state in a great arc from the northeast part to the southwest extremity it covers, counting its bends, more than five hundred miles. When we reflect that its valley is a tract of that extent, in some places many miles wide, and originally of unsurpassed fertility, we can realize its ultimate agricultural importance: but long before that day the river itself had a supreme value. Along its course were the very beginnings of Indiana history, and for reasons that are intimately inwoven with the larger history of the country. Reference to the map will further show, at the head-waters of the stream, a peculiar interlocking of the river systems, the most curious feature of which is that the St. Mary's and the St. Joseph rivers, after trending westward, as if belonging to the Wabash drainage, suddenly meet and double on themselves, and, as the Maumee, return eastward to Lake Erie. Originally, it is conjectured, these streams did belong to the Wabash, but a low, glacial moraine deposited across the valley determined the narrow divide. The rivers on either side are navigable for small boats almost or quite to the points of nearest approach, and a portage of some nine miles transferred the voyager from one to the other. Thus the east was connected with the west—the great lakes and the St. Lawrence with the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, and of the various routes used by the old Frenchmen this was the most direct. In days when the rivers were invaluable as highways through the wilderness this determined much. Through three successive periods the French, the English and the Americans commanded this portage with military posts, and the spot came to be known as the "key to the northwest." Subsequently it came to have a commercial value which made the early growth of Fort Wayne, and before the white man's advent his dusky predecessors had pitched their lodges there for similar reasons, the city just named being antedated by a Miami village known as Kekionga. Little Turtle, the great Miami war chief, in a speech at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, pleaded strenuously for possession of the

portage. This region, he contended, had always belonged to the Miamis, and in his speech he speaks of it as "the glorious gate *** through which all the good words of our chiefs had to pass from the north to the south, and from the east to the west. *** This carrying place," he continued, "has heretofore proved, in a great degree, the subsistence of your younger brothers. That place has brought to us, in the course of one day, the amount of one hundred dollars." The explanation of this is that the Twightwees, or Miamis proper, the dominant tribe of the great Miami confederacy, held many councils here with visiting tribes—hence, the "glorious gate *** through which all the good words of our chiefs had to pass:" while for the use of the portage by traders the holders exacted tribute or toll, thus levying what may be called the first tariff on imports. General Wayne, in answering this part of Little Turtle's plea, used an argument not altogether unknown at the present day. "Let us inquire," he said, "who, in fact, paid this heavy contribution. It is true the traders bore it in the first instance: but they laid it on the goods, and the Indians of the Wabash really and finally paid it; therefore, it is the Little Beaver, the Soldier, the Sun and their tribes who have actually been so highly taxed." Another interesting fact in connection with this portage was the utilizing of beaver dams on Little river. When the water was low these were broken away and the boats of the voyagers carried down with the increased floods. The witless animals would industriously repair the breaches thus made, quite unconscious of the part they were playing in the world's traffic.

A NEW PHASE.

With the coming of the explorer and the fur trader the Wabash begins a new phase of history. Just when the first white man's canoe traversed its winding miles is a matter of speculation. Some historians have put it as early as 1680, and some as late as 1735, and even 1750. Some of the earlier chart-makers confused it with the Ohio, and on one French map, dated 1720, we find a stream rising in a good-sized lake near the east end of Lake Erie, flowing thence through what is now northern Ohio, and finally trending southwest to the Mississippi. This is called "Ouabache autremt appellee Ohio ou Belle Riviere." By 1742 the two are differentiated, but flow parallel with each other, not very far apart, and by 1784 the Wabash is laid down with tolerable accuracy. The river was at one time christened St. Jerome, and is so called on a few of the maps, but the name did not stick and it was generally designated as the "Ouabache." This was the French spelling of an Indian word derived from an old Algonquin word, *Wabash* or *Wabash* which meant white.

In time it became anglicised into Wabash, which is not far removed from the Indian "Wabba-Shikka," that is attached to it in Hough's Indian map.

Hard after the first explorers came the French fur traders. The most lucrative and most immediate returns promised by the wilderness of the new world were in the skins of their wild denizens, and capitalists were swift to draw upon this source of wealth. Large companies were formed and these established their agents along with the military posts which France planted across her vast new territory from the lakes to the gulf. Three of these settlements, military and commercial, were located on the Wabash—one at the Miami village of Kekionga, where Fort Wayne now stands: one called Ouiateon, among the Wea Indians, below the present site of Lafayette, and one among the Piankeshaws, eventually known as Vincennes. To these posts the Indians from far and near brought their peltries, exchanging them for commodities dear to the savage heart, and from here they were sent to the great fur houses in upper Canada. Communication between these remote points was effected by the famous *couriers des bois*, the carriers of the wilderness, who antedated the steamboat and the freight train. Veritable men of the woods, wild and lawless as the Indians with whom they fraternized, their reign adds a picturesque gleam to the history of this beautiful river. To quote the graphic words of J. P. Dunn, "They were the most romantic and poetic characters ever known in American frontier life. Their every movement attracts the rosiest coloring of imagination. We see them gliding along

the streams in their long canoes. *** We catch afar off the thrilling cadence of their choruses, floating over prairie and marsh, echoing from forest and hill, startling the buffalo from his haunt in the reeds; telling the drowsy denizens of the posts of the approach of revelry, and whispering to the Indian village of gaudy fabrics, of trinkets and of firewater. *** Another night they have reached the little post and we are overwhelmed by the confusion of chattering, laughing, singing and bargaining."

A HARD LIFE.

With all this gaiety, however, the lot of the voyageur was by no means an easy one. His food was such as few civilized men could live on, a day's ration being simply a quart of hulled corn and a pint of bear's grease, while a ceaseless plying of the paddles from dawn till dusk could not have been less laborious than the toil of the Roman galley slave, whose task has become a synonym for hard work. As Mr. Dunn again says: "For every real or imaginary joy they knew there was an offset of hardship and privation, so that the contentment and jollity for which they were noted should be ascribed to the

emperament, not to the happiness of the lot."

Thus, taking life and its hardships lightly, these sons of nature plied up and down the winding river, their favorite craft being the pirogue, a large canoe made from the hollowed boles of trees, propelled with paddles by four men. Coming, they bore, according to Dillon, "coarse blue and red cloths, fine scarlet, guns, powder, balls, knives, hatchets, traps, kettles, hoes, blankets, coarse cottons, ribbons, beads, vermilion, tobacco, spirituous liquors, etc." Returning, they carried away, as a load, some forty packs of skins weighing about one hundred pounds each, and that the exchange of the cargoes proved profitable to the traders we can readily believe when incidentally told that the Indians were charged at the rate of \$4 a hundred for bullets.

Of the three Wabash settlements named, two, Ouiatenon and the one at Kekionga, were never more than mere posts, consisting of traders and their families, and the little garrisons maintained by the French government. A valuable old document published by the Indiana Historical Society, which has been called "The First Census of Indiana," gives the names of the heads of families at these points, there being nine at Fort Miamis (Fort Wayne), and twelve at Ouiatenon. These, with sixty-six names at Vincennes, represented

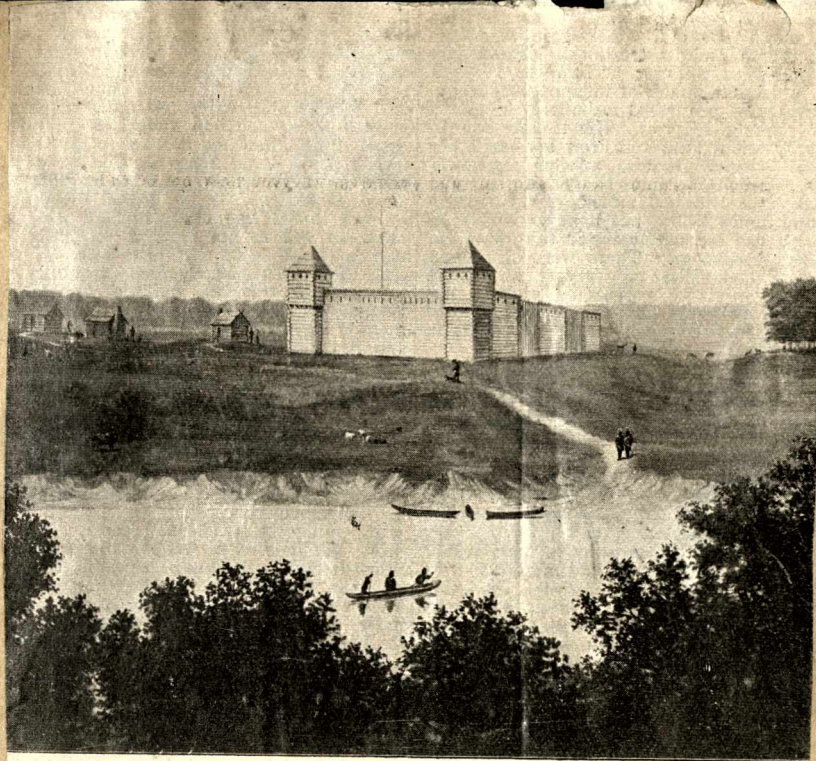
white population of our territory in 1769. Colonel Croghan, an officer in the British service, who was captured by the Kickapoo Indians and carried up the Wabash in 1765, describes Kekionga as forty or fifty Indian cabins and nine or ten French houses occupied by a runaway colony from Detroit.

Of Fort Ouiatenon, which, in all probability, was the first settlement in Indiana, information is so meager that the historians have waged a spirited controversy as to its site. A few years ago a skeleton in the remnants of a French uniform, along with some silver crucifixes, utensils and various fragments of military equipments were dug up on the north bank of the river near the mouth of Wea creek, which would seem to determine the spot. During the French occupancy this post, situated in the very heart of the fur country, did a thriving business, the annual trade being estimated at \$8,000, but after the English conquest it was gradually abandoned.

The date of the founding of Vincennes is also involved in obscurity, and there has been not a little ingenious but barren speculation upon the subject. Dillon suggests 1702, Dunn 1727 and Bancroft about 1716. The names that attached to it in the earlier days were various. It is first mentioned as the "Post du Onabache," which became contracted into au poste, and this in turn, when the American settlers came, was corrupted into Oppost. It has also been referred to as "the post of Pianguichats" and "L. (little) Wiawt." Sometimes it took its name from St. Ange, the first commandant, and from this was anglicised into Fort St. Anne, or Fort Anne. It finally became Post St. Vincent, and then Vincennes, in honor of its founder, Sieur De Vincennes. Vincennes was not a surname, but a title appertaining to one of the Canadian fiefs this, successor to it being Francoise Morgane.

POINTS OF ADVANTAGE.

Unlike Ouiatenon, Vincennes, almost from the first, had in it the elements of permanence. Peopled by emigrants from New Orleans, Kaskaskia and various parts of Canada, it was an agricultural community in a crude way, and here, shut off from civilization by untrod leagues of wilderness, they led a shiftless, indolent, contented life, still retaining the customs and gaieties of La Belle France and adding



FORT HARRISON IN 1812.

to their costumes and house furnishings a picturesqueness borrowed of the Indians. There were few iron-workers among them, and their implements of husbandry were of the most primitive kind. The rich Wabash lands returned them a subsistence with a minimum of toil; the more well-to-do class held slaves who relieved them of that little toil, and so there was an abundance of time for the consumption of tobacco and snuff and home made wines; for the keeping of holidays and for the indulgence of the French passion for social intercourse and amusements. Among other things we learn, incidentally, of billiard tables among them, though how they were transferred thither we are left to imagine. Being of the Roman Catholic faith, these easy-going souls were not called upon to solve religious problems, and they were quite as free from responsibility and worry in political affairs. The commandant was king in a small way and the grand arbiter in all matters pertaining to the community. They carried on some commerce with New Orleans, sending thither flour, pork, hides, etc., and bringing back sugar, metal goods and fabrics.

For more than half a century this isolated little community flourished, or, rather, perhaps, "vegetated" here, untouched by outer influences, but the English acquisition of the West was the beginning of the end for them. Their first realization of the seriousness of the change, perhaps, was in 1772, when General Gage, commander of the English forces in America, issued a proclamation which, treating them as mere squatters, ordered them to leave the Indian country and retire to "the colonies of his Majesty." The poor French, in great consternation, returned a remonstrance, claiming that they held their lands by "sacred titles." Gage, with a show of justice, demanded circumstantial proof of the validity of each title, and as the careless holders had not taken the pains to preserve their documents they were put to their wits' end. Eventually, the British ministry not supporting Gage's measures, the matter was adjusted and his Majesty's new subjects allowed to remain on their old claims, where, in time, they were all but obliterated by an alien people; though to the present day there are reminders in Vincennes of the old French oc-

cupancy. Of these three French settlements, Ouiatenon and Fort Miamis were in the territory of Canada and subject to that government, while Vincennes was in Louisiana, the border line crossing the Wabash about where Terre Haute now stands.

When, in the fullness of time, the country again changed hands, and, after the stirring events of the revolution, attention was turned to the great new territory west of the Alleghenies, the importance of the Wabash was still recognized. General Wayne, during his campaign against the Indians of the Northwest, built Fort Wayne at the head of the Maumee, where the French and English had built their forts before, and, despite Little Turtle's plea at the Greenville treaty, had retained possession of the portage. That famous treaty stipulated for a tract six miles square where Fort Wayne stood: one two miles square on Little river (the Wabash tributary), at the other side of the portage: one six miles square at Ouiatenon, and lands lying about Vincennes to which the Indian title had been extinguished. In addition it provided for a free navigation of the Wabash. From this period until the tide of American emigration pushed in from the South there is not much to say about this region save that it was the favorite country of the aborigines, and the scene of their last great attempt at federation, culminating in the battle of Tippecanoe. A decade later the vanguard of civilization made its appearance, and thence dates the later chapter of its story.

the gospel, to manufacturers, 14 judges, 19 lawyers, 10 newspaper men, nine physicians, five authors, three representatives in the legislature and nine unclassified.) To the roll since 1916 could be added many more belonging to each group.

"... The club has passed its 69th milestone and is pushing on. Perhaps some unknown person will, in time, come along and write the history of this club as it should be written. It seems fitting to close with the query pro-

pounded by Former Superintendent William H. Wiley, in 1902: 'What shall be said of us when we shall have attained the maturity and wisdom of 150 years of eventful life similar to that vouchsafed to the club founded by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Samuel Johnson, Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith?'"

ARCADE WILL OPEN TONIGHT

All Bus Lines Will Operate Out of New Wabash Ave. Terminal.

The new Hulman bus station in the Terminal Arcade, 820-822 Wabash avenue, will be put into use at midnight tonight, deadline for use of the station at Sixth and Cherry streets, formerly the First Baptist church.

All 16 bus lines having terminals in Terre Haute will use the new union depot. This includes the 14 lines which have been operating from the Shook station and the two stopping at the Filbeck Hotel, Fifth and Cherry streets.

Mrs. Mary Waterman, owner of the old depot, which was condemned by the city, said the building will be razed and the area used as a parking lot for automobiles.

Some work remains to be completed at the new terminal, which has a large parking area for buses at the rear. A restaurant is to occupy part of the ground floor of the station. It will be completed by the first of the year, according to a spokesman for Anton Hulman, owner of the property.

Enter On Eighth Street.

Buses will enter the lot from Eighth street and will exit onto Cherry street.

Who will be manager of the depot has not been announced. O. O. Shook was the operator of the Sixth and Cherry streets station.

Jerry Russell of the Wabash Valley News Agency will have the magazine stand in the new Terminal Arcade.

Bus lines moving to the Arcade from the Filbeck Hotel are the American and Arrow Coach.

Those which will move from the station at Sixth and Cherry streets are Greyhound, National Transit, Ricauda Stages, Western Indiana Coach, Wabash Valley, Illinois Transit, Rankin Coach, Southern Limited, Swallow Coach, Western Motor, Wabash Valley Coach, Dillon, Blue Bird and Indiana Railroad.

BUS STATION'S DOORS OPENED

First Operation Began Shortly After Midnight Today—Work To Be Done.

Terre Haute's new bus terminal, 820 Wabash avenue, opened as scheduled at midnight Wednesday, loading out the first bus at 12:10 o'clock, a Southern Limited coach to Chicago.

Although considerable work remains to be completed and some temporary fixtures are being used, all essential facilities were available for the opening.

The west half of the over 4,000 square feet of floor space is empty at present, but it is to be used for a restaurant.

Joseph Cloutier, representing Anton Hulman, owner of the bus station, said other work yet to be completed includes finishing rest rooms and erection of canopies over the loading ramp and between

the ramp and the rear door of the station.

Gladys Hendricks, 128 South Eighth street, purchased the first ticket, one to Brazil, shortly after the midnight opening, ticket sellers reported.

Personnel of the ticket offices total six men as of today.

Black and White Taxi Company has two stands in the bus parking area. The magazine concession in the station is operated by Jerry Russell of the Wabash Valley News Agency.

Mr. Cloutier said that present plans do not call for leasing any other space at the terminal. A manager for the station has not been named yet.

The bus depot structure is the Traction Terminal Arcade, used by the former interurban electric railway. All but one-third of the vacant half block behind the station is given over to the loading zone and bus parking area.

All of the 16 bus lines operating through Terre Haute are using the new terminal. Over 200 busses per day move out of the station, carrying an average of over 4,000 persons a day.

The former bus station at Sixth and Cherry streets, which was operated by O. O. Shook, is to be razed and the area used as a parking lot for automobile, according to the owner, Mrs. Mary Waterman. The building, one of the early Terre Haute churches, First Baptist, was condemned by the city building inspector.

Besides the 14 bus lines moving from the Shook station, the two lines stopping at the Filbeck Hotel also are using the new terminal.

Revive Purpose To Maintain Memorial Hall In Present State

Memorial Hall on Ohio street, across from the Vigo county courthouse, a building dedicated nearly half a century ago, remains as a public depository of historical trophies and a perpetual memorial to soldiers and sailors and to the officers of the Old Indiana National Bank.

For years the building has been utilized for public gatherings and for the purposes for which it was planned. It will still have many attractions for school pupils and others interested in history.

Mrs. Florence Crawford, librarian at the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial library, recently discovered in the records of the institution a copy of the announcement made of the purchase of the Memorial Hall place. The announcement was:

The Memorial Hall Association of Vigo county, Indiana, has purchased the Indiana State Bank building, commonly known as the "Old Curiosity Shop" on Ohio street. The association hopes, by the aid of subscriptions to restore the building to its original dignity, and to dedicate it as a perpetual memorial to the soldiers and sailors of Vigo county and to the officers of the Old Indiana State Bank. The building, with additions, may also serve as a meeting place and club house for present and future organizations of soldiers and sailors and as a permanent historical depository.

The Old Indiana State Bank is one of those buildings in the Grecian style, so familiar in the early days of the republic, but so rarely seen now. It is almost the only specimen of Grecian architecture in Terre Haute. Such buildings are highly prized by all cities so fortunate as to possess them.

Therefore, the restoration and preservation of the only interesting relic of this character in the city appeals strongly to the lovers of architecture and local history; that it should become a memorial of the bankers who so long and honorably conducted a great financial

institution there seems most fitting, while its permanent dedication to the brave soldiers and sailors past, present and future of Vigo county is a pleasure as well as a patriotic duty.

The following or something similar will be placed on a tablet with the building: This Memorial Hall is dedicated to the soldiers and sailors of Vigo county, to the wise and prudent officers of the bank occupying this building from its erection to the bank's removal and to the citizens who made its establishment possible.

The presidents and cashiers of the Branch Bank of the State Bank of Indiana as listed are: Demas Deming, 1836 to 1845; Curtis Gilbert, 1845 to 1853; Levi G. Warren, 1853 to 1865; Preston Hussey, 1865, with no date for the ending of his service.

The cashiers of the bank as listed are James Farrington, 1836, with no final date; A. B. Fontaine, with no dates given; Nathaniel Preston, with no starting date but serving in 1849; Joseph S. Jenckes, 1849 to 1852; William R. McKeen, 1852 to 1854; Preston Hussey, 1854 to

1865, and Charles H. Warren with no date for the end of his services.

Vigo county soldiers who regimental commanders were General Charles Cruft, colonel Indiana Infantry; William M. Lean, colonel 31st Indiana Infantry; Melville D. Topping, colonel, commander 71st Indiana Infantry; John Pierson Baird, colonel 85th Indiana Infantry; Alex. B. Crane, colonel 85th Indiana Infantry; Robert N. Hudson, colonel 133rd Indiana Infantry; William Fairbanks, colonel 149th Indiana Infantry; James E. Stewart, colonel 2nd Indiana Cavalry, and H. H. Stewart, colonel 11th Indiana Cavalry.

Ross Harriott Memorial Chamber Is Dedicated

Officials of the Terre Haute Y.M.C.A. and invited guests gathered Monday evening in dedication of the new Ross Harriott Memorial chamber on the second floor of the building.

Speakers included Rev. Richmond of Shelbyville, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church here and friend of Ross Harriott.

Mr. Harriott served 12 years as president of the Y.M.C.A. during the time funds were collected for the new building.

The dedication program held in the Benson Room featured Hoosier Ensemble furnishing musical music. Mrs. Roscoe son sang "Recessional" and numbers.

Edward Bauer, current president of the Y.M.C.A., was called on by Rev. R. Powell Mead gave the invocation and Rev. Thomas gave the benediction.

Benjamin Blumberg and Andrews, who served on the board of directors with Mr. Harriott, viewed the late director's work and praised his vigor.

Mr. Blumberg declared the new tire building should be dedicated to the memory of Mr. Harriott because of his tireless efforts it built and paid for. Mr. Harriott said the crowning day of his life was the one on which the building was paid.

"We are saying tonight in dedication of this chapel to the memory of Ross Harriott is to us," Rev. Richmond said.

"His memory gives power. We want to carry the memory of him who was so tireless in his work with us and to know the better because of him."

shop between Fourth and Fifth streets, I went to work in the old Grover shop just west of where the county court house now stands. Mr. Grover bought the Eagle foundry in later years and I worked with him. I worked there for twelve years and bought a farm six miles east of the city but did not stay there long and returned to the city to follow my trade.

"The old shop on the river was, as you might say, stage headquarters in those days. We did all the repair work for the stage coaches on the St. Louis-Columbus line and one day Abraham Lincoln stopped off while we repaired the coach.

"When I first came to Terre Haute some of the ruins of the old Fort Harrison remained and for several years afterwards people would drive to the fort to see the old apple orchard. None of this remains today.

"The railroads had not come west of Buffalo, N. Y., and when I was 16 years of age I went with a horse dealer to take a bunch of horses about thirty miles east of Rochester, N. Y. We rode every foot of the way there and back and it was while on this trip that I saw General William Henry Harrison and my first railroad train. We saw the train early one morning. There was but one passenger and he was walking around on some kind of a platform which extended from the sides of the carriage coaches. It was one of the old wood-burning type of engines and as it wheezed and puffed along a horse could have trotted almost as fast as it was going.

"The first train I ever saw in Indiana was on the old road between Indianapolis and Terre Haute when Terre Haute was the terminal of the line, not a foot of railroad track being built on west.

"About that time the old Wabash and Erie canal was built. The opening of the canal was a great event in the lives of the people of Terre Haute then.

"Steamboats plied the river, going down on the Ohio and Mississippi flat boats when there was no wagon bridge across the Wabash. Before the bridge was built ferry boats

were used. We first had the old toll bridges which were built by construction companies.

First Wagon Bridge.

"The erection of the first wagon bridge was another great event for the residents of the town. It made transportation much easier for the stage coaches. Traveling by stage coach was not exactly similar to that in the modern Pullmans. Many times the passengers were compelled to alight and pry the coaches out of the mud holes and many is the time that the drivers have been compelled to take the axles and a pair of wheels, pile the mail bags on an improvised box and continue his journey with the mail. Letters were scarce articles in those days and to receive one was like getting a visit from an old friend."

"The coach lines were all operated by a company of Columbus, Ohio. Relay stations were located along the old National road at distances from five to fifteen miles apart. The coach would reach one stop. Horses were ready to be hitched to the coach and away they would go, with the coach lurching and swaying from side to side. Roads became well nigh impassable many times during the spring of the year, but these all passed into history when the railroads came.

wild animals could be found up and down the river valley in considerable numbers. Many deer were killed between Terre Haute and Vincennes. Vincennes was the metropolis of western Indiana at that time, as it was but a comparatively short time since it had been used as an army post. But Terre Haute and Evansville soon outstripped her in the race for commercial standing.

"Terre Haute grew up rather slowly for the first fifty years of her existence, but when the old Wabash canal was put into operation and railroads began to head this way across the state from the east. It was seen that Terre Haute was in the direct path to St. Louis which was a considerable city at that time and then the town began to boom. She has boomed and boomed ever since."

Mr. Gibson has had remarkably good health and continued working at his trade as a blacksmith until he was well-nigh eighty years old.

Literary Club Attains 69 Years; Writer Furnishes Bit Of History

51/22/50

The sixty-nine year old history of the Terre Haute Literary Club, whose members over the period of years have read more than 1,200 papers, was presented to the organization this week in a new paper by Loring C. Halberstadt.

Mr. Halberstadt, in his paper, pointed out that Judge William Mack was the founder of the club, one of the earliest in the state.

The paper reads in part as follows:

"The members of this club who signed the Articles of Association on January 3, 1881, were: James Ellis, Harry J. Baker, H. P. Townley, H. O. Breeden, William Mack, Sidney B. Davis, George P. Brown, W. H. Hall, C. R. Henderson, Spencer F. Ball, John M. Rees, Elisha Havens, H. C. Nevitt, J. Richardson, G. W. Faris, William Statz, and D. W. Henry.

"The following became members of the club very early: N. G. Buff, Richard Tennant, Thomas Parry,

S. B. Stimson, S. F. Dunham, C. F. McNutt, A. B. Carlton, John T. Scott, Horace B. Jones, C. C. Okey, and S. S. Parr.

"Attendance averaged 18.7 per night, with an average number of visitors of 1.5, during the earlier years. Later we find the average for visitors had increased to 6.5. By 1902, the club had enrolled in all 148 members who had read five hundred nineteen papers on various subjects. Invited guests had given fourteen papers or addresses. Today the club has had a total of over 450 different members on its roll who have read over twelve hundred papers.

"The club's meetings have been held in the President's Room at the State Normal School, at the home of Mr. E. E. Havens, in the office of the superintendent of schools, in Judge Mack's room at the Court House, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Student Union Building. At present, the club meets at the

Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library.

"The charactership of the membership from the very first until today exhibits plainly a great variety of talent. Members have always been engaged in many different kinds of activity. Attendance which has varied with the subject under discussion or the appointed leader for the evening, has been affected by many conditions. Here was opportunity to broaden the views of life. The Terre Haute Evening Gazette contained the following comment in regard to discussions: 'The Terre Haute Literary Club dropped literature for the time on Monday night to talk about the weather. The club by no means confines itself to literature having a habit of taking excursions into realms of science; politics, sociology; religion, et cetera.'

Literary Stimulus.

"The club has had no policy, has attempted to carry no elections, and has attracted very little in the way of a following outside of its own membership. This is not saying that the club has had no influence. Many state senators

and other important public officials have been encouraged to study and carry on research in numberless instances. The character of the organization was indicated by former superintendent of schools, Mr. Wiley, when he spoke of it as 'a great literary stimulus.'

"The treatment received by members from colleagues in the sometimes miscellaneous and at other times free-for-all debates, has ranged from gentle to severe. Usually, most members follow some logical order and keep within the bounds of decorum. Occasionally, a member will feel disposed to take a new turn upon the subject of discussion. Yet the club in the earlier days and even today is remarkably harmonious and deferential to the various prejudices of its different members.

Honorary Members.

"... An honorary membership shall be granted to any member who had read five or more papers, and whose attendance is at least 50 per cent of the current year in which honorary membership is sought, provided that copies of five of his papers have been filed with the secretary for binding. The membership committee shall pass on each case and make recommen-

dations to the club. However, at times, the club has voted some one an honorary membership because of some special reason at the time of voting.

"... The Indianapolis Literary Club received delegates from the Terre Haute Literary Club as early as 1884. Three separate chapters of the Woman's Reading Club of Crawfordsville, of Terre Haute, and of Greencastle exchanged delegates with the Terre Haute Literary Club during the earlier years of its history. This practice lapsed as the years rolled by. However, during the golden jubilee which was held in January, 1931 all clubs of Terre Haute were guests of the Literary Club.

Long and Short.

"... These accumulated papers are not accompanied by outlines and it would require much time and labor to learn the character and content of the more than 350 papers now accessible. Some are long and some very short.

"There is one with the title 'An Apology,' of less than 50 words. Some of the longest papers ever written for the club were prepared by Hon. B. E. Rhodes, Col. Richard W. Thompson, Judge William Mack, Dr. Walker Schell, Max

Ehrmann and Roy Fair. Many contributions are serious, others are enlivened by wit and humor, while some are very dry. Former superintendent of schools, Mr. Wiley, in his paper of 1902, speaks of Mr. Charles R. Peddle as a man of great research and original investigation; of Messrs. Henderson and Breeden as intellectual giants; of Judge Mack as always wanting to improve society...

"... A summary of members made some 32 years ago names 65 teachers (most of them from the faculties of the Indiana State Normal school and the Rose Polytechnic Institute, with a few high

Flower Gardens of Early Terre Haute

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Condit's History of Early Terre Haute tells us that "when the earliest settler first looked upon this prairie, it presented a paradise of beauty. There were the gentians, fringed, the lobelias, clad in their delicate blue, and the cardinals, blazing in their brilliant red.

"There were wild pinks, roses, phloxes, or sweet williams. Of these last it has been said, 'in beauty and every desirable feature they rivaled the products of the hot house.' In enu-

merating the wild flowers of the prairie, the golden rod with its bright yellow plumes must not be forgotten; neither the blue bells, snow drops nor larkspurs."

The first settlers to come here from the South brought with them the Giant Spider Plant. In old southern gardens this striking flower, with its long blue or purple stamens, spreading like slender spidery legs sprawling from the great frail, clawed petals, is still a favorite with country people. The petals are white to rose-purple. The drawbacks of this showy flower are its clammy stem and strong odor. It is giving place to its relative, Rocky Mountain Bee Plant which is free of its disadvantages.

Like an old hen ruffling out her feathers to shelter her scurrying chicks is the Hen-and-Chickens with its many little rooted offsets clustered about each rosette of fleshy leaves. The specific name "tectorum" meaning "of the house-tops" indicates where it was grown in Old World villages. Our forefathers greatly admired a curiosity, especially a facetious one, like this Houseleek. But the modern favor, in the same vein, has deserted the Sedum family, and gone over to Cacti.

A Burning Bush.

Both the stem and white flowers of Dittany, called also Gas Plant or Burning Bush, give off a volatile oil that great-grandfather like to ignite with a spark from his flint. This feat can be performed (if at all) on still, heavy summer evenings, the oil being thickest just below the flowers. The glossy, lemon-scented leaves are valuable for the back border. Some clumps have been known to outlive father, son, and grandson.



Dorothy J. Clark

Closely related to the Touchmenots of our woods, the Garden Belsam reached England from Indiana in 1596. Modern gardeners grow the white or pink balsams, but the kinds that they liked in the old colonies were bold red and yellow balls of big double flowers. This is the kind that the Pennsylvania Dutchman still grows, along with portulacas and tub oleaners.

The aboriginal Primrose, at least in European garden- ing, is the species with pale gold, faintly fragrant flowers that are borne close to the earth in a nest of light green leaves rather like those of young lettuce. Many better

"picking" species, and more brilliant colors, have come to replace it, yet it remains the most refined and lovable of them all. Primrose are still grown at Mount Vernon and sold in the streets of Washington by old Negroes. But they are really ultra-English flowers, linked by various traditions to the names of Shakespeare, Milton, Darwin, Wordsworth and Disraeli.

Flowering Remedies.

The Puritan Fathers wouldn't have felt safe about their health in this un-Christian New World, without their "Enula Campana," or Elecampane, as it's known today. The flowers with forty or more long slender yellow rays are really very handsome, almost like sunflowers. The carrot-like roots yield the medicine which is still known to prescription chemists. Two other varieties of this flower were also grown as supposed specifics against plague and dysentery.

The greatest charm of Tansy is its feathery dark foliage. The rayless sultry flowers are scarcely attractive, and the odor of the plant is rank and irritating. Tansy leaves were put into the Puritan's Easter cakes (to take the joy out of them, perhaps) and Tansy was an old ladies' bitter-tasting tonic. Some doctors consider the plant rank poison. Tansy is

still grown in country gardens, and grows wild in the Atlantic states, especially around Boston.

Chamomile tea was taken in the days of Washington by the best of men. Even today the worst of doctors may prescribe it. It is also used as a hair rinse. In the garden we seldom see its white rays, which are short but pleasing. The fragrant foliage is really very dainty. Golden Marguerite with yellow rays, is not genuine Chamomile, and its aroma is too pungent.

Feverfew is mentioned as a New England garden plant so early that it must have arrived with the founders of of Boston. At that time it was called Feather-fewe. No cure for fevers, it was grown apparently for its feather leaves. A variety with yellow foliage is still used as a bedding plant under the name of Golden Feather. Costmary was also grown for its aromatic leaves. We have a clump of Feverfew in our flower border given to us by a green-thumbed neighbor. The flowers remind me of white crocheted buttons.

Pioneer Ball's Garden.

The little book "Story of a Hoosier Immigration" tells of the early garden of Dr. Edward Voorhees Ball near the Wabash river on what is now

North First street. At the time of its planning it was supposed that the sites overlooking the river would be taken up by well-to-do families and a "select" neighborhood insured. That was not to be for the railroad right of way cut through the lovely garden, and freight trains traveled over the rails laid within twenty feet of Dr. Ball's imposing front door.

This pioneer garden featured rare shrubs and trees, dwarf fruit trees, trained as pyramids, vertical and horizontal cordons, and other espaliers of the choicest European and native varieties of fruits. Along with his Scottish gardener, Dr. Ball spent every possible spare moment working in his beloved garden.

Many years later members of the family could remember a serviceberry bush, known earlier as a "sarvus-berry," which offered dark red fruit like miniature apples, the size of a large pea, with an unusual flavor. The children eagerly awaited the ripening fruit each year in June.

This bush was all that survived of the once ambitious garden of Dr. Ball. Across the tracks, on the other side of First street, where once had flourished trellises of pears, apples, nectarines and peaches, a row of ramshackle buildings cropped up, and there was nothing to indicate that a well-tended drive had once swept to the front door, steps from which later descended directly upon the sidewalk. It must have been heartbreaking for the planner to see all the beauty he had striven for wiped out by such sordid ugliness.

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Many Golfers Favor the Links At the Stadium

July 4/43



Golfers pictured above are getting in shape and reaping the benefits of outdoor recreation on the nine-hole Memorial Stadium golf course. Despite the absence of pros, a steady stream of golf fans continues to utilize the greens.

STADIUM HONORS WORLD WAR VETS

City's Most Elaborate Public Building Center For Many Outdoor Athletic Events.

The most elaborate public building in the city of Terre Haute is Memorial Stadium, which was constructed in honorable memory of the men of Vigo county who served in World War I. Two huge bronze tablets bearing the names of these heroes are housed in the structure. This beautiful building, the original cost of which was almost a half-million dollars, is located at Thirtieth street and Wabash avenue.

Golfers are attracted here during the summer months by the nine-hole golf course, which is kept in good condition. Along with other golf courses, this course has been unable to secure golf pros this year. J. E. Mason is the golf starter.

Memorial golf course is on the site of the old Vigo county fair grounds. It has been maintained by the park department of the city since it was turned over to that group by the county commissioners some years ago.

This stadium, which holds more true meaning for Terre Hauteans than ever before because of the gravity of the international situation, is the scene of a great number of sporting events in this locality each season. Countless football games and league and benefit baseball games have been and will continue to be staged here. The Minneapolis ball club was at the stadium for its spring training this year. All of the outfield has been re-seeded and boasts of a good stand of grass at present.

Two restrooms, accessible from the outside of the building, have been renovated for the benefit of the golfers. These have been newly painted and are well ventilated and sanitary. Locker rooms for the use of ball clubs have also been painted this season. They are equipped with hot and cold water and are kept in good condition.

Memorial Stadium has a seating capacity of 14,000, including over 300 box seats. It is also supplied with a public address system and an electric scoreboard.

Park Flood Lighted.

A tremendous amount of electricity is required to illuminate the playing field. The eight floodlight towers which are to be found here utilize a total of 256 1,500-watt light bulbs.

The county fair, held in the Stadium each year, will be staged from August 28 to September 2 this year. During that time, the building will be transformed into booths for displaying 4-H exhibits, etc.

This structure also houses a garage, a carpenter shop and a paint shop for maintenance of the municipal parks. All painting and relettering of signs in the various parks is done here. Charles Burlington is the painter employed by the park department. "It keeps a fellow plenty busy," Burlington remarked. "As soon as you get one job done, there is something to fix someplace else."

Adequate storage space is provided in the Stadium and park equipment is stored here during the winter months. It is also the winter home of the animals which consti-

tute the Terre Haute Zoo, located at Deming park.

Memorial Stadium, with its great variety of activity, is bustling with life the year around. Park equipment needing repair is given attention here. The custodians are kept busy all of the time keeping everything in shape.

The Stadium roof and the bleachers are inspected thoroughly each year and are repaired as the need presents itself.

Memorial Park Is Popular Spot

Representative of the neighborhood parks in the city is Memorial park, running from Third to Sixth streets and from seventh to Eighth avenues.

This park is divided by Fourth street and on the east lies the athletic field which can be used for softball, baseball, etc. During the winter, when the temperature is low enough, this area is flooded and used for skating. Such action was impossible this season as there was no cold spell of sufficient duration.

Horseshoe courts were installed at the park recently. Playground equipment, providing diversion for the smaller children, is at their disposal. Plenty of benches and a great quantity of shade lend added enticement for park patrons.

The land on which the athletic field is now located was used as a dumping grounds until it was taken over and terraced by the park department a few years ago.

Acreage of Parks Proves Interesting

July 4/43

On the average, Terre Haute has approximately one acre of park land for each 100 citizens, the total area being slightly in excess of 658 acres, boulevards included. Following are the various parks and their acreage:

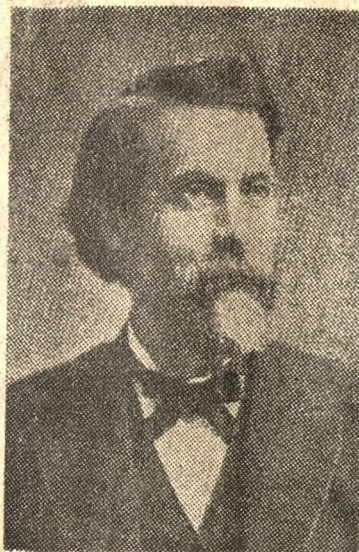
Booker T. Washington.....	5.32
Boy Scout Park.....	.21
Collett Park	21.10
Deming Park	160.00
Fairbanks Park	38.00
Graham Park96
Herz Park	5.18
Memorial Park	9.77
Playground Park	1.92
Rea Park	160.00
Sheridan Park	6.50
Spencer Ball Park.....	9.86
Stadium	51.30
Steeg Park	3.85
Thompson Park	4.73
Torner Park and Community House	1.34
Union Depot Park.....	2.84
Voorhees Park	17.40
Dresser Drive (old).....	8.61
Dresser Drive (new).....	95.20
Ohio Boulevard	46.10
South Third Street Boulevard	8.75
Total acreage	658.94

Foundation Day At College

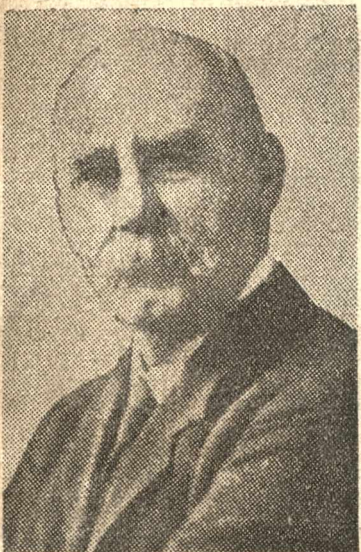
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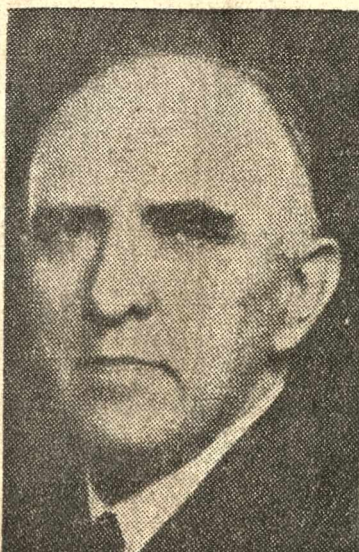
WILLIAM A. JONES.
1870-1879.



GEORGE P. BROWN.
1879-1885.



WILLIAM WOOD PARSONS.
1885-1921.



LINNAEUS N. HINES.
1921-1933.

Leading the advance of Indiana State Teachers College from the day of its founding in 1870 to the present have been the five presidents, all influential men in the state and national educational scene. The annual Founder's Day celebrated today on the campus pays tribute to their achievements.



RALPH N. TIREY,
1934-

Elmer E. Gilbert Memorial Fund Established at Rose Polytechnic

5/13/46

Establishment of the Elmer Ellsworth Gilbert Memorial Fund at Rose Polytechnic Institute was announced yesterday by Dr. Donald Bishop Prentice, president. The fund comprises a gift of \$10,000 from Mrs. Mary Pomeroy Gilbert of Schenectady, N. Y., in memory of her husband who was graduated from Rose in the class of 1889.

Income from the gift will be used to assist deserving students to meet the expenses of their engineering education and scholarships will be awarded by the faculty committee on scholarships. There are no restrictions, geographical or otherwise, Dr. Prentice said, on the granting of these awards as Mrs. Gilbert's sole wish is to help young men to obtain engineering training. First awards of the Gilbert Scholarships will be made during 1946.

Mr. Gilbert had a long and successful career with the General Electric Company and at the time of his retirement, Jan. 1, 1933, was sales manager of the firm's turbine division, Dr. Prentice said. A news release from the company at the time of his retirement cited that he had been with General Electric for 43 and one-half years, including his service with the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, one of General Electric's predecessors. "His career with General Electric completely spanned the period during which the steam turbine has been developed into one of the dominant factors in the economic progress of the nation," it said.

For 30 years Mr. Gilbert directed

turbine sales for the General Electric Company, beginning with the year in which the first large commercial turbine was sold to the Commonwealth Edison Company Chicago. He died at his home Schenectady Aug. 26, 1945, almost 13 years after his retirement.

When Terre Haute Was Young; Lincoln Stopped By Tire Trouble

8-5-45

(The Fairbanks Library holds much historical data of value. The following clipping is from the Wabash Courier, and describes Terre Haute in 1834. These are the headlines and the article.—Editor's note.)

RECALLS CITY AS IT WAS IN 1834.

James Andrew Gibson, one of the oldest residents of the city talks of old times. Repaired stage coach in which Lincoln rode. Pioneer discusses the difference between Terre Haute then and now. Was village of 1,200; now 70,000.

Terre Haute was but a struggling little town of 1,200 inhabitants, a river landing town, and one of the "stops" on the old Columbus-St. Louis stage coach line, when James Andrew Gibson of the Central Hotel first arrived here, seventy-five years ago. Mr. Gibson bears the distinction of being one of the oldest, if not the oldest inhabitant of the city. He has been a continuous resident since he came here in the year of 1834.

Steam railroads were but in their infancy, the only line then being the one from New York City to Buffalo, and such a thing as the electric cars was undreamed of by the most imaginative of inventors. Then a trip to New York meant several weeks journey by stage coach. Today it is but a question of a few hours ride on the fast trains which speed along at sixty miles and better per hour.

Deer roamed the valleys and wild animals of various kinds chased each other up and down the ravines in the bluffs of the Wabash. The Terre Haute House which was then known as the "Prairie House" was considered "way out in the prairie."

Mr. Gibson is extremely hale and hearty for one of his advanced years. He can read without the aid of glasses and can distinctly remember having seen General William Henry Harrison. And at one time he talked with President Lincoln, who came in on a stage coach from the Illinois prairies and stopped at the old blacksmith shop, west of the present site of the court house, while some repairs were being made to the stage.

Early Panorama.

"I was born in Ohio, January 3, 1822, and came to Terre Haute when I was but a lad of twelve years," said the pioneer. "I served my apprenticeship as blacksmith in the old Coddington and Randon shop which stood between Fourth and Fifth streets. That was the east side of town at that time. There was a hotel on the site now occupied by the Terre Haute House which was then called "The Prairie House." Houses were scarce in that vicinity of the city and the "Prairie House" was considered out on the prairie.



Scene yesterday of the demolition of the old Administration Building at the Indiana State Teachers College, which is being removed to give space for the new rectangle on which the main buildings will face. The new Administration Building is one of the two new buildings just completed on the Sixth street front. Edwin Rose, superintendent for the Cleveland Wrecking Company, is supervising the job by which the old Administration is making her disappearance act. The fire marshal's report was that the building was a hazard among the other fine structures of the college.

What Terre Haute is Read In Their Papers 113 Years Ago

More than 113 years old, a copy of the Wabash Courier for Oct. 4, 1832, recently was presented the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library by Herbert E. Royse. It is the seventeenth issue of the first volume of the Courier published by Thon as Dowling.

As different from the newspaper of today as the dress of that era is from today's, it is full of interest to one reading it today and finding references to names and places that are connected with the city's history. There is little local news in the issue, but that may be explained by the editor's note on the second page which reads:

"The editor of the Courier is slightly indisposed. This will account, in some measure, for some of the deficiencies in the present number. A little relaxation from business is absolutely necessary to re-establish his usual health."

Election Campaign News.

Printed before the presidential election of 1832, when Andrew Jackson was candidate for his second term as President, it is full of political news. On the back page one finds the national ticket printed. Evidently the Courier supported Henry Clay, opponent of Jackson, because it has little good to say for "Old Hickory," although there is little supporting Mr. Clay. Three columns on the first page are devoted to the "Veto Message" of Jackson on the Bank of the United States. "Anti-Jackson Medicine: A Cheap and Certain Cure for Jacksonism," is the title of a two-column article on the second page and on the third is a report of a local meeting known as the Anti-Veto Meeting which denounced Jackson and supported Clay and his running mate, John Sergeant of Pennsylvania.

The local meeting was called, according to the report, by a call made in the previous week's Courier which was signed by 300 persons, and it was "the largest and most respectable meeting of citizens ever convened in Vigo County, on a similar occasion, at the Court House." James Farrington, Esq., was appointed chairman and Messrs. John Scott and Elisha U. Brown were the secretaries. Thomas H. Blake, Esq., addressed the meeting in a "very able and spirited manner" and concluded his remarks by offering the resolution that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. His resolution passed unanimously and the committee appointed was "Messrs. L. H. Scott, Chancy Rose, Thomas Durham, Elisha Bentley and William Ray." Addresses continued while the committee was out drafting resolutions and when it returned it offered seven, all against President Jackson, concluding with, "Resolved: That we have unlimited confidence in the virtue, talents, patriotism, and political purity of our distinguished fellow citizen, Henry Clay of Kentucky, and John Sergeant of Pennsylvania, and pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means in our power to promote their election to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States."

Railroad Meeting Set.

Notice of a railroad meeting in Evansville on Sept. 21, 1832, for the purpose of "taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the next Legislature of Indiana to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from Evansville to Terre Haute, via Princeton, Vincennes and such intermediate points as may be thought proper for the public good" would lead one to believe that that was the beginning of the present C. & E. I. Railroad connecting the two cities.

Ships arriving at New York harbor from July 31 to Aug. 31, 1832, numbered 385, including ships, brigs and schooners, 57 of which were foreign owned, the shipping report reveals. In the same period, 5,823 steerage passengers arrived in New York. Now one ship brings almost three times that many troops home.

Recommends Sports Paper.

The editor recommended "Skinner's Turf Register" to the sportsman and others. The first "No." of a new volume had just been received so he listed the table of contents.

But the advertisements, all of the classified type, and legal notices have the greatest fascination for today's reader. They contain news as well as business interest, and the quantities of foodstuffs and clothing listed sound fabulous to a world that has been rationed and still finds supply falling far behind demand.

Lands to be sold included Michigan Road Lands and 222,000 acres of Wabash and Erie Canal Lands, the latter on a credit of 15 years. The value of the canal lands was \$3.50, \$2.50 and \$1.50 an acre. Terms of sale were one-fourth part of the purchase money with one year's interest in advance on the remainder to be paid at the time of the sale and interest to be paid annually thereafter until final payment shall be made, with the balance of the purchase money due on or before Oct. 1, 1847.

Widow Seeks Dower.

Phoebe Crawford, widow of Caleb Crawford, deceased, filed notice that application will be made to the Circuit Court of Vigo County at the next November term for the appointment of commissioners to assign and set over to her dower in Town Lot No. 211. The lot is in the 300 block on the east side of South First Street.

A sheriff's sale of property of of Stepler P. Cammack to satisfy said execution in favor of Boaz R. Melvane to take place at the Court House door in Terre Haute was advertised. Property to be sold included Lot 35 (the southwest corner of Third and Mulberry Streets) and a quarter section in Sugar Creek Township.

C. G. Taylor was the Sheriff.

Two quarter sections in Riley Township, the northwest quarter of section 15, township 11, range 9 and the southwest quarter of section 10, township 11, range 9, were listed for sale by H. F. Feeney of Montezuma. He was authorized to make the sale for Col. Archibald Wood of near Wheeling, W. Va.

On the land where Commercial Solvents Corporation and the Merchants Distilling Company have their plants on South First Street (outlot 72) stood a "steam saw mill with engine and fixtures entirely new." Advertised for sale by James

Farrington, the description said, "The mill has been in operation for the last three months and has done a very fair business. There is a dwelling house and, connected with it, a storeroom, on said land, at a convenient distance from the mill. The above property is well situated for business; it fronts on the Wabash River and is distant from Terre Haute about three-fourths of a mile." He also advertised about 100 acres of valuable woodland "situated" in the southeast quarter of section 29 and the west fraction of section 28 in township 12 north, range 9 west, laying on the west side of the Wabash and nearly opposite of the mill which were to be sold with the mill and other properties on said outlot.

In a public sale of land advertised by the commissioners, Asa H. Hack and Felix Belzer, by a decree of Probate Court, they list 113 acres of land in Honey Creek Township as "prairie, first rate soil, enclosed and under cultivation, has a good young orchard, log house, frame barn and a well of good water upon it."

Orphan's Service Offered.

Poignant is one legal notice reading: "James Mallison, an orphan child, will be placed out as an apprentice, if situation can be obtained. A place in the country will be preferred. Apply to the subscribers." It was signed by Russell Ross and George Hussey, overseers of the poor.

While another indicated marital troubles were incurred even then. John L. Monett placed a notice as follows: "Whereas my wife Mary, without any just cause or provocation, has left my board, and taken her bed away with her, this is, therefore, to forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting."

Published in those days were lists of overdue letters held at the local Post Office and those in surrounding communities. These had been held for three months and if not called for within three would be forwarded to the General Post Office as dead letters, the notice read. Notices from Terre Haute, Clinton and Eugene were published in the Oct. 4, 1832, issue.

Dissolutions Announced.

Dissolution of medical partnerships advertised included those of E. V. Ball and Richard Blake and of S. Patrick and John W. Hitchcock. Asaph Hill and Saml. Groenendyke advertised their partnership at Eugene dissolved, also.

Firms advertising in many places in the paper were W. C. & D. Linton, L. H. & J. Scott and J. C. & Wm. Early.

Free advertising was given the Scotts in B. M. Harrison's announcement of his opening a new grocery store. His notice read: "The subscriber has opened a new grocery store on the south side of the public square in his brick building, one door west of L. H. & J. Scott's store, where he offers for sale, unusually low, an extensive and completed assortment of groceries, consisting of: Foreign and domestic liquors, teas, sugars, and coffee,

paints, oils and dye-stuffs, glass and queensware, spades, shovels and trace-chains, cordage, shad and mackerel, assorted; cod-fish, herring and other articles. All of which will be sold much lower than heretofore offered in this place, for cash or most kinds of produce." Grocery store?

Insurance Service.

John H. Cruft dealt in insurance in those days, representing the Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. He would "effect insurance upon houses, merchandise, boats, produce and all other risks usually taken by fire and marine companies."

A new store opened was that of Thompson & Condit at the corner of Wabash and Market streets. They sold dry-goods, hardware, queensware and groceries.

Lotteries were legal, too. At least, Michael Patton, proprietor, at Clinton, advertised that the drawing of Brewitt's Creek Lottery was postponed until Nov. 15 "owing to the insufficiency of the health of the proprietor to attend to either the distribution of tickets or anything else." He further stated that "the public may rest assured that the drawing of said lottery will and must take place on the above date, or so soon as 2,800 of the tickets are disposed of." He bound himself to cash all prizes that he might not be able to produce, because of their perishable nature, within ten days after the drawing was completed.

Impossible to include, because it occupies a column of space, is the list of supplies available at the drug and medicine store of Dr. Richard Blake. The categories were drugs and medicines, patent medicines, paints, dye-stuffs, acids, miscellaneous, groceries and surgical and dental instruments. While the groceries listed by L. H. and J. Scott are as fascinating. Others had 18 cases of fur hats for sale. Nothing came in small lots in those days, to read the advertisements.

Disconcerting is the abbreviation of Indiana used in the Courier, "In." Iowa was not to enter the Union for 14 more years and the abbreviation now given to that state was used for Indiana.

Subscription rates for the Courier were reasonable. A weekly paper, published each Thursday, it cost "two dollars per annum, if paid within four months after the receipt of the first number; two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within the year; and three dollars, if payment be delayed until the year expires." Nor could you discontinue the paper until your subscription was paid. The notice states, "No paper discontinued till all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the end of the year, will be considered a new engagement." While advertising rates were one dollar per square (14 lines) for three insertions, to be continued at the rate of 25 cents per square. Unless the number of insertions was marked on the manuscript when handed to the publisher, the advertisement would be continued until countermanded and "charged accordingly."

All in all, it is a rare evening's entertainment to read all the news that the Wabash Courier carried in 1832 and ponder over it in comparison with the town and its papers today.

owes its success to the kindly spirit which planted it, and above all, to the unique ability and noble work of Miss McComb, who presides over it.

The Friendly Inn, under the management of the society of co-operative charities is an index of that society's work. It stands between the city and abject pauperism and, while trying to teach discrimination between the deserving poor and the sturdy tramp, it is a very helpful and extensive charity. It occupies a good piece of property that was bought and given for the work by a few of our citizens.

These good works are more or less public works, as distinguished from a number of helpful organizations conducted by the Protestants, Catholics and Jews, and benevolent orders. Their efficiency is best shown by the absence of pauperism and the gradual diminution (instead of increase) of the township trustee's expenditure for the poor.

SOME RESIDENTIAL ATTRACTIONS.

Nearly every street, from the court house on Third street to the Orphan's Home, east of Twenty-fifth street, and from Strawberry Hill south to Collett Park north (about thirty-five squares), is in part or entirely a residence street—nearly every one being handsome, with good curbing, pavements and sidewalks. All residences are well located and adapted to respectable living.

The park system may be put at 180 acres by including Collett Park, thirty acres, Deming Park, eighty acres, and the Agricultural and Driving Park. Each of them is a beautiful diversity of grove and lawn. The first, reached by two railroad lines, is a perpetual picnic ground for all classes, kept with fine order and decorum; the second, an ideal park ground, to be thrown open when safe crossings over intervening railroads are provided, and the last, in the season used for popular fairs and famous race meetings, is also a popular resort for visitors and holiday parties.

The city is surrounded by good roads and lanes for driving through pleasant scenery, which are much used by a community which owns an unusual number of good road horses and does a great deal of driving and riding.

The electric street car system, laid with heavy rails, and equipped with handsome cars, closed, open and double-decked (for trolley parties), gives access to all the public buildings and resorts, churches, school houses and large work shops in the city or suburbs.

The electric system provides arc and incandescent lighting, with the most up-to-date system in use. Its rates are shown by the very low price to the city of \$63.95 each a year for 2,000-candle arc lamps, all night, 365 days in the year.

The gas company supplies good gas for lighting and fuel at 75 cents per thousand feet, net.

The water works company, the only one in Indiana supplying filtered water, charges a minimum rate, lower than that in many large cities, and reaches the whole city for supply and fire protection with fifty-five miles of water mains. It has two sets of pumping engines, either of them sufficient to meet the demand.

The sanitary work is almost a fad of the city government, and its care is carried to the extreme by a health board, sanitary inspector (who inspects slaughter houses, dairies and stables and meats, milk and

of the few cities with a crematory for burning all the city garbage, which consumes solids and liquids. In 1896, 46,534 barrels of garbage and night soil were consumed by the city crematory. A rigid system of storing garbage on private premises and a regular house-to-house collection, with steel, water-tight wagons that carry the refuse to the crematory, is enforced.

A city abattoir, outside of the city, slaughters most of the cattle for the city, under processes that provide for cleanliness and sanitary safety.

The death rate of the city, for 1896, taking the police census of 40,300, was 11.37 per 1,000, which is among the lowest, if not the lowest, of any city in the country.

Terre Haute is supplied with a medicinal water by its artesian wells, which is a greater boon than even the inhabitants realize. Two extensive and finely-equipped bath-houses supply this water in the tub and swimming pool. Its similarity to the water of many famous resorts is shown by chemical analysis and its efficacy for rheumatism, neuralgia, skin diseases, dyspepsia and many other maladies has been demonstrated by many patients from abroad and at home.

The artesian mineral waters of Terre Haute offer opportunities for capital and enterprise that have not yet been fully utilized.



Terre Haute's New Ground-Floor Theater.

The above view of the new ground-floor theater that is in course of erection in the rear of the Terre Haute house was made from drawings prepared by Floyd & Stone, the architects. It shows the new building to be substantial in its exterior, and attractive in appearance. The portion of the new building devoted to the theater faces on Cherry street, but the main entrance will be on Seventh, with the gallery entrance on Cherry. The Seventh street portion of the building will be devoted to business and office purposes, and will have all the modern conveniences.

The theater itself is to be finished on the interior with all the latest improvements known to theatrical architecture. The stage will be large and roomy, the dressing-rooms will be large, well lighted and well ventilated, and "back of the scenes" will not be such a dreary place to members of the theatrical profession, as is so often the case in a great many theaters. The house will have a seating capacity of about 1,500. The interior decorations, so far as decided upon, will make the new theater one of the most beautiful in the country.

The new building was designed by Floyd & Stone, the well-known architects of this city. The work of erection is being done by August Fromme, a well-known home contractor, and it will essentially be a home enterprise. The credit for the erection of this magnificent building, of course, belongs to the directors and stockholders of the Terre Haute House Co., but chiefly to the energy and "push" of Charles Baur, proprietor of the hotel. Wm. P. Ijams, president of the company, and Col. John Beggs, who were chiefly instrumental in making arrangements for the funds to be used in erecting the building. Messrs. Ijams and Beggs made a trip to New York for that purpose, and when they telegraphed back here that they had been successful, there was general rejoicing among those who were familiar with the object of their visit. The new theater is placed conveniently near the finest hotel in the state, barring none. It is the universal testimony of travelling men that at no other hotel in this part of the country can they secure such splendid treatment as at the Terre Haute, and its reputation in that respect is national. And now that we are to have a modern ground floor theater practically in connection with the hotel its reputation will be greatly enhanced.

The final papers have been signed and the new theater has been leased to T. W. Barhydt, Jr., a well-known and successful manager of Peoria, who comes highly recommended to the directors of the company. He will move his family here and devote his time and attention to the new theater, his other theatrical attractions being looked after by his agents.

with an outlook to it. The uniform growth of the city in all directions, the even diffusion of street improvements, good pavements, sewers, water mains, electric lights, trolley lines and school houses, in every quarter of the city to the boundary lines, prevents any section of real estate from receding, insures the steady upbuilding of all parts and a gradual and certain rise in values. If one quarter should increase in importance more than another it would be that wide expanse comprising the whole southeast quarter of the city and its outlying suburbs. Why? Because of the opening of a new eighty acre park in that direction, the pushing through to the park of fine city avenues, and the bridging of railroad tracks to unite that inviting section to the center of the city. The land being level with an elevation towards the park, already traversed by good streets, and with an extensive sewer system provided for, is most attractive for residences, and there is ample promise that the remarkable growth of the city in the northeast quarter towards Collett Park will be equalled or surpassed in the southeast quarter towards Deming Park. It probably will become the city's finest residence addition.

To return to the northeast quarter that was enlivened by Collett park, there bids fair to grow up a great manufacturing district at the edge of that quarter, where real estate is still sold at acre prices. As a nucleus we have the great elevator, the piano factory building, a large canning plant, a gunstock factory, boxmaking and wheel factories. It commands all the railroad facilities of the city and is within reach of water, electric light and street railroads. It is a magnificent site for factories and residences of labor.

Terre Haute, though uniformly built up, is not densely built nor crowded, and has none of the long tenement rows that crowd or disfigure many towns. The majority of cottages stand on 30 or 40-foot lots, and a great number of houses occupy 50, 75 and 100 feet fronts. For this reason there still is room for building on all the best streets, and desirable lots can be bought in all localities. While the excellent street car system to the suburbs has a tendency to prevent a rapid rise in the center of the city, there is yet a steady accretion of value ever to be seen in normal times, as new houses fill up the vacant interspaces. The lot bought today will be worth a little more next year.

Membership in building and loan associations is a Terre Haute enthusiasm, and an immense number of business men, working men and women, boys and girls, hold shares in some of the many associations, which never die, for when one winds up its six or seven years another is begun. Thousands of houses have been built by their aid. During the last somewhat dubious five years many hundreds have been making their payments on the buildings begun in the good times of 1888-1892. The associations have held their own, they have not been throwing mortgaged property on the market, and we offer this as an evidence of the solidity and steadiness of Terre Haute real estate, to which may be added the steadiness of rental values for all good property—they do not pay exorbitant interest, but the owners are doing as well as they ever did.

GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS.

Think of something new and bring it to Terre Haute. As an example of how little new things grow at this natural trade center notice "overalls." Some years ago a store-keeper in an Illinois town commenced in a small way to cut out and

make-up shirts and overalls, a trade then monopolized by the east. He found it was a business and selling out his store, he moved to Terre Haute to establish the wholesale overall trade. Our unaccustomed people thought five or ten cents for making a shirt or pair of overalls was very small business, but Mr. Zimmermann showed them that this really paid good weekly wages. He built up a great trade and his bundles of piece work went into hundreds of homes, making a large and entirely new income for the working classes. Competitors embarked in the same line and to-day Terre Haute leads all others in it. Four of the big manufacturing firms now occupy fine, large factories,

and upwards of 2,000 women are employed, including a large number of our most respectable and brightest young women. In this so-called dull time some of them are working overtime, crowded with work. The Terre Haute shirts and overalls are sold east and west, as far as California. When Honolulu is in the United States we will be shipping blue denim shirts to the Japs and Chinese on Hawaiian sugar plantations.

Some years ago a brewer put about \$2,500 into a little brewery on Poplar street, which has grown into an enormous plant, with a capital of \$500,000, a capacity of 300,000 barrels a year, cold storage for 50,000 barrels, and a present trade of nearly \$1,000,000 a year, and is still growing. Any trade which grows by distribution over accessible, good territory will grow at Terre Haute. It is a railroad center or hub.

Once it was claimed that Troy, N. Y., did all the laundering business because it had peculiar water. A Terre Haute furnishing dealer, (James Hunter), tried a few collars and cuffs in Terre Haute water, and upset the water theory. This firm pushed the laundry work until it secured about 14,000 customers, scattered through two hundred towns, some of them two hundred miles off. The railroad and express facilities of Terre Haute make it convenient for two hundred towns to have their washing done here.

A little bakery was opened some years ago to turn a few barrels of flour a week into bread and crackers. The old Dowling Hall, which cost \$60,000 when built, is now just large enough for Miller Bros.' bakery, and their dough mixers are run night and day, and Sunday, too, and the town and export trade for bread and crackers is immense.

A. B. Mewhinney & Co. made a little candy in one corner of their wholesale grocery house as a starter. Now their pay roll for candy making alone is \$200 to \$400 a week, according to the season, and they sell to Chicago as well as to smaller towns.

The philosopher said he could move the world with a lever, if he had some place to stand on. Terre Haute is the foothold for all kinds of trade which depends on good territory and easy distribution, and Terre Haute wares now go to California and South Africa. We are central.

THE ELEMENTS OF BEAUTY.

From the upper windows of the great stores, say of Root & Co., the Havens & Geddes Co. or Albrecht & Co., one looks down upon the encircling river, the leafy environment beyond it, and the distant towers and woods of St. Marys. It is a beautiful view, and is not marred by the commercial flavor of the smoke which rises from the three great distilleries, the flouring and hominy mills, the water

works, pressed brick factories, the saw mills, on or near the river. From the upper floors of Hulman's (the finest grocery warehouse in the land), or, better yet, from the Jackson club rooms on the upper floor of the stately Rose Dispensary building, one sees all Terre Haute and realizes its beauty. On the west the woods and fertile fields of the Wabash bottoms, on the north the groves of Collett park, on the east the circling low wooded hills and a strip of rich, cultivated prairie in a crescent round the city. Except Main street, every street has its rows of trees to its terminus, nearly every city block, outside of solid business squares, is tree embowered. Each street is level, hard paved with asphalt, brick or rolled gravel, the walks are paved, usually with artificial stone, flanked by green turf. The majority of houses set back, and green yards surround them. The center of the city shows fine houses and surroundings, trim yards and walks, but so do those distant squares where the railroad men and operatives live. How evenly the good points of the city are distributed. On a circle near the city's edge lie the Collett park's thirty acres, the towering elevator and piano factory, the Polytechnic's showy cluster, the Catholic orphan asylum, the Rose orphan home, a little beyond the city line is the beautiful Highland Lawn cemetery on the hill, and further along the woods of the future Deming park: then, just beyond the iron mills and furnace and great car works, the circle drops to the prairie below Strawberry hill, and sweeps along the tree-bounded horizon to the river. Within this is Terre Haute, looking like a garden the greater part of the year. Here and there rise the noble dome of the stone court house, the tall tower of the Normal school, the lofty dome of the new St. Benedict's, many steeples, high buildings, numerous brick shafts and iron smoke stacks (very pretty when wreathed in smoke that tells of busy workmen), even the derricks over the oil wells, and the great iron tank for the oil, fit well in the scene.

The Mail always insists that Terre Haute comes nearest the golden mean. If there is not a hundred thousand-dollar residence, nor one at half that, in the city, the city still is crowded with picturesque or beautifully built homes, and is a stranger to squalid tenements—there are none. The districts of small homes have been built up by the building and loan societies and savings bank deposits with the neatest and prettiest cottages that labor ever lived in.

The city is brilliantly lighted every night in the year from the center to the remotest city line by arc lights. It has a filtered-water system (the only one in the state) with a water pressure to reach the highest roof tops, and pipes laid to the suburbs. It has the best laid electric railroad system in the country, with a clean, bright-equipment of cars, and enough of

them to disperse a Barnum crowd in thirty minutes.

In beautiful or great buildings, worth visiting, are these that were put up in the last-half decade: the First National bank and the Albrecht & Co., Herz, Havens & Geddes Co., A. Z. Foster, Root & Co., Hulman & Co., Hulman & Beggs and Ehrmann Co.'s great business blocks; the New Filbeck hotel, Rose Dispensary, Union railroad station, two immense distilleries, two great elevators, the brewing cold storage plant, the splendid St. Benedict's, First Methodist and German Reformed churches, while the \$100,000 opera house block is now rapidly rising, to be finished in four months.

any who have thriven elsewhere have come to Terre Haute to educate their children and to finish life in an exceptionally complete and handsome city. The opportunities for a broad and liberal education are numerous in a community which has always displayed a more liberal spirit towards education than any other interest, and has invested in its public school system nearly half a million dollars.

It is a fact that many have removed from locations in Illinois and Indiana to this city, to place their children in the public schools, and many are now paying tuition in the various grades to secure privileges that are free to citizens only. The combined advantages of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, State Normal School, High School, and other Terre Haute schools are peculiarly attractive and are not equalled in any Indiana city.

In the city public schools are nearly 7,000 pupils, taught by over 150 teachers. The large and handsome school buildings are scattered over the city to its most sparsely settled quarters. The splendid High School building, very near the center of population and territory, has an attendance of nearly 700. Mark that, for it is double the high school attendance of Fort Wayne and 50 per cent. more than at Evansville. These cities claim a larger population than Terre Haute. The Terre Haute system, by placing all grades, up to the highest grammar-school grade within the reach of all, prepares more for the High School and retains children in school for more years than is done elsewhere. In short, the system in Terre Haute is higher, more far-reaching and more effective than any other in the great school state of Indiana. At the superintendent's office the beautiful World's Fair diploma and a massive medal inform us that the Terre Haute schools ranked very high in drawing and class work, in system and logical development of educational ideas in general and kindergarten education.

The majestic State Normal School, in which \$250,000 has been invested by the state and this city, sheltered this spring over 1,300 students. Including the city's training school and faculty nearly 2,000 souls have been in daily attendance. The annual appropriation of \$60,000 for the Normal School provides for a most thorough and broad education. Naturally it draws from Indiana a superior class of young men and women whose pure character and intelligence exert a healthful influence in our city life. The large pecuniary contribution to the city's trade, from over 2,000 adult students annually attending the school is an important though secondary consideration.

Another great institution, which adds to the educational resources of Terre Haute, the Rose Polytechnic Institute, was endowed with \$600,000, (including the fund for land and buildings) by Chauncey Rose, who was a characteristic Terre Haute citizen in his practical and unassuming character.

The annual tuition fee for Terre Haute youth is the nominal sum of \$25 and a thorough education in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, chemistry, etc., such as is offered by only about five institutions in the union, is open to the aspiring Terre Haute boy, who will have a

career assured to him when he is graduated by this now famous institute.

The Normal, Polytechnic and public school systems, each maintain a fine library, available to every studious person in the city.

The Catholics have many good schools, with an attendance of about 1,000, from which their children pass to the city High School, and the notable academy of "St. Mary's of the Woods," a few miles outside of the city, remarkable for the beauty of its grounds and buildings. It is patronized by the Protestant as well as Catholic families of Terre Haute. In addition to the local facilities for education Terre Haute has the advantage of being but thirty or forty miles from the two eminent institutions, Wabash College, at Crawfordsville and DePauw University, at Greencastle.

RELIGIOUS AND INTELLECTUAL.

Terre Haute is, perhaps, a community that is neither hot nor cold, not so much from indifference as from a conservative spirit. A somewhat exacting taste requires good preachers in the pulpits, and the thirty-five or more churches representing the principal sects employ many able men and occupy some elegant temples. In church building the Catholics, Methodists and some German congregations have taken the lead. The German Catholics are now building an edifice of cathedral like majesty and beauty at a cost of about \$175,000. The German Protestants have two of the handsomest church buildings, the Methodists have the most modern and splendid of the Protestant churches, and are soon to begin building another, while the other Protestant sects are well represented, and all the congregations show a good average of financial independence and philanthropic activity.

In addition to well-filled pulpits Terre Haute rejoices in the high character of its sacred music. The choirs of the city (a number of them paid) indicate the musical culture of a city which is quite remarkable for the number of its cultivated professional and amateur vocalists and instrumentalists. This is a good city in which to lay the foundation of musical education.

The Mail considers the intellectual culture of the city as indicating a high ideal. The large number of intelligent men and women in the faculties of the numerous schools has exerted a great influence. Bright men and women maintain various clubs, three good libraries are accessible to all inquiring minds, and this may be said to be a people that reads, as well as being up in the arts and sciences.

THE CITY'S NOBLE CHARITIES.

Terre Haute is permeated with a spirit of unostentatious and practical charity, which is exhibited in numerous admirably managed institutions that quietly alleviate suffering, provide for neglected youth, dispense gentle charities and extend a helping hand to the humble poor. In a city singularly free from the tyranny of caste distinctions, charity is ungrudging and so bestowed as to rob poverty of its humiliation as far as possible. When once a good work is established it is tenacious of life and gradually enlarges without appeals to spasmodic excitement, relying only on the sympathetic and characteristic benevolence and justice of a city which enjoys the happy mean where few are very rich and not many are very poor.

Every poor child of Vigo county, deprived of one or both parents and the means of support, can find a home at the Rose orphan home, that beautiful institution whose buildings and grounds are as fair to view as the system is complete for changing a poor, neglected child to an educated, refined, self-supporting man or woman. Endowed by the famous philanthropist, the late Chauncey Rose, with about three hundred thousand dollars, it

of practical business men, and hundreds of children have received in it a model, christian training and have been placed, at a suitable age, in comfortable homes, where they remain under the supervision of the home's superintendent until it is no longer needed. In another orphan asylum, St. Ann's, the orphans of this Catholic diocese are also carefully trained and placed in good families.

A Ladies' Aid Society, which sprang up during the war, to provide for the wives and children of the soldiers in the field, continued its work in time of peace. The practical and successful work of charitable women, especially directed to the deserving, to keeping the respectable poor from falling into pauperism, to helping rather than entirely supporting, so commended itself to Chauncey Rose, that he placed in the hands of the Ladies' Aid Society \$90,000, the interest of which for many years has been expended by it most beneficently and sensibly. Its work was enlarged when W. R. McKeen placed in its care a beautiful old homestead to be used as an Old Ladies' Home.

The wife of a wealthy citizen, the late Mrs. Herman Hulman, Sr., during her life established a hospital, which though small as a public institution, was a large work for one woman to support. At her death, Mr. Hulman continued the work which had been so dear to her, and, as a fitting memorial to her pious and benevolent character, furnished the means to greatly extend the work and to establish St. Anthony's hospital, which at a cost of about \$125,000 has been made a perfectly equipped institution, to which some generous contributions have been made by other citizens, Protestant as well as Catholic. Under the charge of the famous nursing sisterhood of St. Francis d'Assisi, assisted by the voluntary services of a staff of local physicians, this hospital is available to the poor and the well-to-do and is absolutely free of charge to patients unable to pay. Another hospital, the Union hospital, under Protestant patronage, is also well equipped and cared for by a staff of local physicians, and is supported by the voluntary contributions of benevolent people. The two hospitals seem able to meet all demands, though St. Anthony's will be enlarged before long. Two fine, modern ambulances are used for conveying patients to the hospitals.

A charming and gracious work, the Day Nursery, is maintained by the good women

of the city. In a neat and pleasant house, governed by a kind and capable matron, little children are received and taken care of while their mothers are at work. They are entertained, instructed and given a mid-day lunch. A penny a day is paid for each child, a nominal charge to preserve the independence of the poor mothers.

In a pleasant old homestead, once occupied by the late John C. Ross, Mrs. McKenzie takes care of the neglected children who fall into the hands of the Children's Guardians. For a small payment per capita, she feeds, clothes, and cares for them, and these waifs probably were never before so well housed, clad and fed, and under such good influences.

In the old Dr. Ball homestead, on First street, which the city grew away from until it was left in the socially-neglected district, there has been established The Social Settlement, one of the most encouraging, sensible and sunny benevolences the city has ever known. This nice old house is the parlor or club house of the neglected quarter, where plain, hard worked and

Queen City of the Wabash.

Its Proud Record, Its Substantial Present and Its Inviting Future.

Terre Haute's Commercial Successes, Rich Territory, and the Wide Sweep of Its Business Influence—The Inviting Fields for Investment and Effort—Fine Educational and Philanthropic Institutions and the Attractions of Terre Haute for Business and Life.

Terre Haute is the queen city of the rich and populous Wabash valley.

As this anniversary number of The Mail in its wide circulation will fall into the hands of some who are looking for a more prosperous or more inviting location than they now are in, it is appropriate to present here some of the many advantages which make Terre Haute a city to thrive in or in which to happily and comfortably live on what has been made. It is a solid and substantial business town with many as yet undeveloped interests, while to satisfy the complex demands of intelligent and thrifty people, and of modern life, it offers the benefits of a city that is metropolitan, handsomely built, unusually healthy, with superior resources for ordinary and higher education, a pleasant social atmosphere, and a high standard of moral and intellectual living.

TERRE HAUTE AS A FINISHED CITY.

Georgetown, D. C., was shown to the Prince of Wales as that rare thing, a finished American city—it had stopped growing. In that sense Terre Haute is not a finished city, but as the possessor of much which makes city life complete and desirable, without the crudities and deficiencies of the newer western towns, it is so well finished as to invite a large influx of people from less favored localities. People move from one town to another to make money, save money, and spend money, to find openings for work, business and investments, to enjoy the comforts of life without being forced by false standards of life to ostentation and a high pressure system of living, and to find the advantages of education, religious training and refined social influences for their growing families. They desire to enjoy these material and esthetic privileges in a city that is beautiful, healthy and abreast of the era's progress without being handicapped by the burdens, fierce competition, and the clique and caste lines of metropolitan life.

We can show that all the conditions of present comfort, future progress and competence and pleasant and elevated living exist in a high degree in Terre Haute, and that it is a most inviting field for the men who look for an opening for their own energies and for a model home for their families. It is a field for acquiring a competence or for investing the competence already acquired.

The leaps into the future of Mr. Wilkins Micawber failed, one after another, for lack of capital, until he emigrated with a little money in his pocket and found prosperity as a colonist. Terre Haute offers to the Micawbers, looking for openings or

waiting for something to turn up, advantages in proportion to their capital and a living in proportion to their ability and effort with more certainty than most cities of its size. It is the heart of a territory which can employ much more capital and labor than yet has occupied it and support enough more people to make this section as densely populated as little Rhode Island.

QUESTIONS ABOUT DESIRABLE LOCALITIES.

When looking at a location ask: Does it command a good territory: is it easy to ship out of and into; are railroad facilities good and freights low; is it a large market in any lines of commerce to bring customers together: is there an air of thrift and prosperity and a high standard of commercial morality: are there good stores and pleasant residences to rent or buy, good churches and fine schools, a pleasant social atmosphere and a cultured society, without tinsel? All these questions The Mail proposes to answer, and to answer with an emphatic "Yes." The Mail has studied Terre Haute for twenty-seven years, and speaks with some authority.

THE CITY'S NATURAL TERRITORY.

Stick one leg of a pair of compasses into the map at Terre Haute, sweep the other leg around at a distance of thirty miles, and you will enclose a little area inhabited by about 200,000 people. Extend the traveling leg to fifty miles and you will describe a circle which surrounds about 400,000 people, all within the radius of a live city's influence, all of whom use one thing or another that is made or sold in Terre Haute, or be.

Over the territory of the thirty mile circle see what is in it. On each of the roads centering at Terre Haute are many coal mines, for the whole field is overlaid with the mineral, that will be inexhaustible when every oil and gas well in the state has ceased to flow. Even now, when coal suitable for steam purposes is delivered to the consumer at fifty cents a ton, the ordinary factory can see little difference in the cost of the different fuels. It would cut no figure, for instance, in burning brick, or many other kinds of work.

In the same area are many square miles, underlaid near the surface, or cropping out on hillsides, with various kinds of clay, adapted to furnace linings, fire brick, tile, ceramic ware, vitreous, pressed and

paving brick, pottery, and the manufacture of ochre and paints, mosaic ware, etc. Quarries of stone and glass sand are found within the same limits. These natural resources scarcely have been tapped.

In spite of the mineral deposits, which invite much more enterprise than they have yet attracted, the soil is agriculturally rich, the district around Terre Haute is a country of gardens which sends out wonderful quantities of garden stuff and small fruits to the large city markets. The one large canning factory of the city cannot use enough peas to keep the commission merchants from shipping them in carload lots. Southern Illinois cannot surpass nor equal the strawberry lands around Terre Haute, nor the sunny south produce the watermelons and canteloupes that are shipped from this point by the million.

In the last ten years the market gardener has been pushing the corn and wheat growers back and taking their acres for more profitable crops than the cereals. The commission merchants and produce dealers of the large cities must look to Terre Haute as a great source of their future supplies for an ever-growing demand.

The great elevator of Bartlett, Kuhn & Co. draws millions of bushels of wheat, the famous Indiana "hard red," in a season, from the territory tributary to Terre Haute. The three distilleries (the largest three in the world) and the hominy manufactories (with the largest consumption of white corn in the world), of course, are located where they can best obtain their corn, and most readily distribute the products, which is at Terre Haute, on the border of the great corn belt, and at the nucleus of many railroads.

In brief, the advantages of Terre Haute's location are its adjacent population of 400,000 people, its nearness to coal, clay, stone, etc., its environment of rich garden lands, its surrounding territory of corn and wheat lands, linked to this city by a network of railroads, and its advantageous position for reaching the whole country with its commerce.

TERRE HAUTE IN PANIC YEARS.

Few cities owe so little to outside capital as Terre Haute, which has been substantially, compactly, and elegantly built up with its own money and conducts its extensive business enterprises with a remarkable self-reliance upon the individual resources of its business men, who borrow less money and lean less upon banks and loan companies than is done in the average city of similar extent. This must account for the great solidity of this city's enterprises and that freedom from panic and failures in the depressed times which Terre Haute has enjoyed in every crisis since the beginning of the war. Terre Haute business men may shorten sail in squally times but they seldom go to wreck. It is to be observed that finer and more exten-

sive improvements have been made in this city during the last five years of stress than in any previous ten years. In that period were erected all of the finer stores on Main street, the Rose Dispensary, great distilleries, the brewing plant was doubled, new ice plants, elegant churches, handsome school houses, a hundred stylish residences and a thousand delightful homes were built, hotels were erected or remodeled, streets were paved with asphaltum or brick, or macadamized, and many miles of artificial stone sidewalks were laid; new manufacturing enterprises, trust companies, building and loan societies and business firms were organized, and thus during the five dull years Terre Haute was improved and extended by the use of its own resources and capital, to become "the finished city" it is, but yet there is no fence around it.

The solidity of Terre Haute, its substantial enterprises and the extensive business of its large establishments show what the past has done for its people. "The past is for the wise man the only guide for the future, what man has done men will do."

AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

As long as coal is used to raise steam and make electricity Terre Haute will enjoy one predominant advantage in manufacturing—cheap fuel. For many miles around this city the earth is underlaid with several strata of the best bituminous, block and semi-block coal. Underneath the city itself are several veins of coal. This coal employs much Terre Haute capital and can employ more. Many a boiler here is run with good coal for steam that costs fifty cents a ton. No other city in the United States with an equal population and railroad facilities has as cheap coal, nor as uniformly good, as Terre Haute. It comes in on the nine railroads from mines five to twenty-five miles distant, and by wagons from mines a mile or two away. It is cheap, good, inexhaustible. An immediate result is seen in the cost of electricity. Terre Haute pays less for lighting than other cities. This is an important item in light manufacturing in

Among the establishments that are really immense and employ a great deal of

labor are the car works, distilleries, brewery, hominy and flour mills, iron works, (three plants), cracker bakery, fork and tool works, canning plant, and brick yards, and others could be named.

It is not the custom of the Terre Haute men in the above-mentioned enterprises to say their branches of business are overdone, but they express surprise that more do not enter them right here. Each successful man asserts that to capital and enterprise Terre Haute is yet an open and profitable field.

ONE OF THE OPENINGS.

The territory of which this "Prairie City" is the shipping point is remarkably rich in various clays and shales. A very successful beginning has been made in the manufacture of pressed brick, vitreous paving brick, mosaic tile, ochre, etc., but only a beginning.

In view of the fact that the greater part of the street paving with brick in the United States is yet to be done, that more sewer pipe than ever is to be used, that mosaic and other tiles are to be more in use, the remarks of the state geologist are pertinent and especially applicable to Terre Haute. He said in a late report that:

"Millions of tons of shales and under-clays well fitted for making the best grades of paving brick exist in the coal-bearing counties of Indiana. These clays lie in the closest proximity to the fuel necessary to burn them; yet previous to 1896, of the \$884,667 expended by twenty-seven towns and cities (not including Indianapolis) of the state for paving brick, no less than \$647,022 was sent to Ohio and West Virginia for that products. These under-clays and shales," he says, "can also be made into the best of sewer pipe, roofing tile, terra cotta, hollow brick, pumps, pressed front brick, etc."

It is suggested that in the clay industry especially Indiana capital should be invested and the several millions of

dollars now annually sent out of the state for clay products be kept within her bounds.

So valuable are the deposits around Terre Haute for the manufacturers of clay articles, glass, pottery, etc., that an experienced man lately took samples of them to Great Britain and Belgium to show to manufacturers and capitalists.

Oil ought to be a prospect, when a Terre Haute oil well has yielded steadily for nine years, a rare lease of life for an oil well, pointing to some subterranean pool or lagoon of petroleum that leaks into this well and holds in reserve a vast amount of oily richness. Enough wells were bored in the wrong places to discourage further quest for oil, but that it exists in considerable quantity under or near Terre Haute is believed by cautious men who, though cautious, are yet willing to bore a few more holes.

FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

The existing wholesale trade of Terre Haute is evidence of the extensive territory tributary to the city, of high reputation and of facilities for buying and shipping. The wholesale grocery trade in which four of the houses are very extensive is most substantial. One house alone, Hulman & Co., has customers at nearly six hundred towns and stations. Its plant is a seven-story building 140 x 140 feet, (the finest grocery establishment in the country), a six-story spice and coffee mill, 60x120, and three warehouses, each 35x100.

In the wholesale dry goods and notion business four firms do a very heavy business and are housed in magnificent build-

ings. Four firms do a big business in manufacturing and jobbing shirts, overalls and clothing, selling in many states. Other wholesale lines are stoves, hardware, confectionery, drugs, burial caskets, boots and shoes, liquors, produce, bottled goods, saddlery goods, etc.

A man who used to work hard in a railroad freight house went into the commission business in a modest way to sell potatoes, cabbages and other garden stuff. Now he has a splendid warehouse and handles southern and domestic produce in a great wholesale way, and makes the railroad freight men work for him. Terre Haute is located in a garden country and on a great railroad system, which is just right for the commission business, if a man wants to work as hard and be as successful as Mr. Goldsmith, the big commission man.

This town is on the Pennsylvania and Big Four trunk lines, and its shippers have Chicago rates. It is on a direct north and south line between the gulf and the lakes. It has trade in California, New Mexico, all the southern states, and as far as Maine. It has customers in Europe, Africa and Australia. What has been done can be done again by somebody else.

THE RETAIL TRADE.

The state of the retail trade is an index of prosperity. About ten years ago one of the best dry goods houses did business in two rooms under the opera house. A few months ago it moved into a six story double front, at \$7,000 rent, that would look fine on State street in Chicago. Five years ago another dry goods house sold goods in a double front, one story room. It now fills a triple front, four story block. Still another house, that had no upstairs room, is now fitting up a five story double stone front, that costs \$4,000 a year. There is another four story double block occupied by a dry goods store. These four carry magnificent stocks and display metropolitan style. A notion house that

began in one room, about 18x50 feet now has a double terra cotta front, four stories high, 142 feet deep. Furniture houses have grown to double fronts, and clothing dealers must have two rooms abreast, and the result is that there seldom is any vacant room on Main street. The retail grocery trade of Terre Haute is remarkable for its energy and the style of its stores, as many grocers occupy the finest rooms in the city, drive the best horses to their wagons and put on a great deal of style in their displays. They are great advertisers.

The jewelry, millinery, boot and shoe, hat and cap, queensware, and drug stores of this city are equally brilliant in their shops and displays.

We know of no 40,000 city which has as long and fine a retail street as Wabash avenue (usually called Main street in memory of pioneer days), with so many great plate glass fronts, beautifully trimmed by expert trimmers.

As for prices—The Mail sometimes amuses itself by comparing the prices in Terre Haute advertisements with the big displays in Chicago and other papers—goods seem to be just as cheap right here in Terre Haute.

REAL ESTATE.

Real estate in Terre Haute has never suffered from a real boom nor known a general decline, even in the last five years of depression. It is a safe investment

which the electric motor is preferred to the steam engine.

The next inducement for manufacturers is railroad facilities. Any one can find here good sites with switching privileges that will put him right on the great trunk lines east and west, north and south. Nine roads enter the city.

The transportation facilities and rates, the cheap fuel and rich territory, and the individual enterprise that have already built up great or thrifty institutions here can develop more. Allusions are made under other heads to the hominy manufacturing, which, begun with a few barrels a day some years ago, now supports two large concerns, one of which is capitalized at a million dollars, and leads in the United States, and is always busy with domestic and foreign trade, and to the flouring mills with a joint capacity of 2,500 barrels a day, businesses that have earned several comfortable fortunes. Iron works of large capacity have enjoyed as much prosperity as has fallen to the trade elsewhere during the last twenty years.

Shovels and tools, engines and boilers, stoves, mining machinery, bicycles, vehicles, stone work, mosaic tile, pressed brick, beer, highwines, furniture, tents, burial caskets, office and store fittings, electrical machinery, books, gun stocks, boxes, wheels, hubs and spokes, cooperage materials and barrels, crackers, confectionery and pharmaceutical preparations are successfully made here and shipped in all directions.

Oakey's Book Describes ^{History (T.H.)} 1889 Life in Terre Haute

Community Affairs File By DOROTHY J. CLARK To OCT 12 1975

Eighty six years ago a nine-part book was published entitled TERRE HAUTE ILLUSTRATED. The text was written by newspaper man C C Oakey. Although the beautiful photographs are the most interesting part of the book, his text is somewhat helpful to present-day historians.

Oakey explained how "the French voyageurs had rowed their batteaux down the Wabash river for many years to Vincennes and on to the Ohio River. This elevated plateau, its bank grassy and flowery, its crest green with thicket and grove and the prairie stretching back to the low hills, was the highest point in many miles, and as it faced the low bottom lands across the river seemed very high, and so they called it "highland" or Terre Haute, a term which is a sort of shibboleth by which to distinguish strangers who are apt to change the plain "tare-hote" into any but the right sound, while the citizen says either "Terry Hote" or "Tare-hote" as it pleases him."

Referring to our river, Oakey went on to explain "in Wabash we retain the original Indian term, perhaps modified a little by the French. Father Marquette wrote of the Ouabous-Kigon, and later French travelers called it the Ouabache, Oubash, Wabascon, Waubache and other but similar names, using probably as nearly as possible the words from various Indian dialects, differing but little for "White River."

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In 1783 Capt Thomas Bullitt and some adventurous friends founded the present city of Louisville, Ky. In 1816, Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt of Louisville, with Abraham Markle, Hyacinth LaSalle and Jonathan Lindley, as the Terre Haute Land Company, bought thirteen tracts of land on which to lay out this city. The original boundaries of the town were the river and 5th St. and Eagle and Oak streets. At times the community was entirely cut off from the outside world by impassable roads and river freshets and at best, communication was by rough roads and occasional stage coaches or wagons, or by little steamers and keel-boats.

Oakey believed "there were two distinct eras in Terre Haute's early history. The first was from 1816 to 1850, the years of the stage coach, flat boat and canal boat, and from 1851 to 1889 (when the book was printed) when railroads were projected and built."

Terre Haute's growth continued because the town was chosen as the county seat of Vigo County, formed in 1818, and when the National Road was routed through the little city. In 1823, Terre Haute had 50 houses and 300 people. By 1832, the population had doubled to 600 people. In 1835, the population had doubled again to 1,214 and there were 19 brick and 12 wooden store buildings. Taxes were listed at

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13¹/₂ to 50c per 100 acres of land.

The nine sections of **TERRE HAUTE ILLUSTRATED** contain photographs of streets, downtown buildings, churches, schools, cemeteries, parks, the river, residences of prominent citizens and bird's eye views from the dome of the courthouse looking in all directions north, south, east, west, northwest, southwest, northeast and southeast.

The twelve street scenes include looking north on 6th from Eagle, the northwest corner 6th and Wabash showing the statue of Mercury high above McKee's Bank and horsedrawn streetcar with the sign "Polytechnic" on its side. Ohio west from 6th, Ohio east from 3rd, 8th north from Mulberry, Walnut west from 6th, Wabash east from 6th, 7th north from Mulberry, 5th south from Oak, 6th north from Crawford, 5th north from Oak and Wabash west from 8th.

Indiana State Normal School had burned in 1888, but its photograph was included. Cemeteries pictured were Woodlawn and the newly established Highland Lawn with very few tombstones.

In 1889, Terre Haute had 14,000 pupils in the city schools, but only City School No. 3 at 930 S. 3rd St. was shown, and the Terre Haute High School, later known as Wiley High School. Also shown were Coates College for Women, 429 Osborne St., Benedict's German Catholic School, St. Joseph's Male Academy and Rose Polytechnic Institute which had opened in 1883 at 13th and Locust (later used for Gerstmeier High School).

Residences included in the 1889 publication were those of E. Gilbert, 23 Gilbert Place, Frank McKee, 655 Cherry, H. H. Boudinot, 672 Eagle,

Theo. Hudnut, 627 Cherry, William Armstrong, 652 Sycamore or 308 Walnut (there were two of that name listed in the city directory), Robert Andrew, 1434 Chestnut, Col. Richard W. Thompson, 1214 S. 6th St., Elisha Havens, 705 S. 5th, T. B. Johns, 507 S. 6th (now the Woman's Department Club, old Canal office, 629 Ohio, which became the G. W. Bement home after being remodeled by Lucius Ryce, C. Fairbanks, 400 S. 6th, William R. McKee, 221 S. 6th, A. J. Crawford, 405 S. 6th, D. W. Henry, 1212 S. 6th, J. N. Whonhart, 1100 S. 7th, J. A. Parker, 903 S. 6th, A. Arnold, 530 S. 6th and J. P. Crawford, 434 N. Center St.

The Sarah Dowling Home for Old Ladies, opened during 1889 and endowed by William R. McKee who purchased it and enlarged and improved the old Dowling Homestead, is shown. Located at 1016 N. 6th St. it has recently been razed and the site is now used for a low income housing complex.

More Parks, showing the small lake, was also photographed. Does anyone know exactly where it was located in 1889?

Downtown buildings shown are the McKee Block, 644-84 Wabash, Naylor Opera House, northeast corner 4th and Wabash, Fire Department Headquarters, Orphan's Home, City Market complete with hay wagon, Rose Orphan's Home, St. Anthony's Hospital, Deming Block, northeast corner 6th and Wabash, Court House, County Jail, Clift, Williams & Co., Phoenix Foundry, National House, and the post office of 1889, showing the highly polished columns of Maine granite ornamenting the north and east facades (these are now in Fairbanks Park as the Chauncey Rose Memorial).

Trade Builds a City: Terre Haute in the 1870s

By DOROTHY J. CLARK. JUN 15 1975

It used to be said that trade builds up a city, and as the city grows, the trade increases. Sounds logical, and by 1877 the dry goods trade of Terre Haute had grown entirely out of the memory of the old inhabitant.

Hoberg, Root & Co. was first established in 1856 by Rice Edsall & Co. Mr. Rice, the head of the firm, died in 1857, and the firm name was then changed to Edsall, McDougall & Co. In 1850 the house started a branch in Fort Wayne under the supervision of L. B. Root. In a short time, Mr. McDougall retired from the firm and went to Fort Wayne and Mr. Root returned and became a partner in the home house, the firm being changed to that of Edsall, Root & Co. In less than a year, however, Mr. Root retired, and the firm name was changed to Edsall & Co.

In June, 1865, Mr. A. J. Edsall, the leading man of the house, died, and the business was continued in the name of Edsall & Co. by a new partnership composed of George W. Knowlton of New York, Chauncey Warren and C. C. Oakey of Terre Haute. In 1867, Max Hoberg, a long-time cashier of the house, was admitted to partnership, but the firm name was continued as before until February, 1869, when Mr. Oakey withdrew and the firm was changed to that of Warren, Hoberg & Co. In 1872 the extensive establishment was moved from the southwest corner of 4th and Main, where the firm had done business so long, to the new and magnificent Opera House building, which had just arisen from the ashes of the old Spinning Wheel Corner.

Shortly after the move, L. B. Root returned from Fort Wayne and purchased the interest of Mr. Knowlton. The retiring of Mr. Warren in 1872 left the entire business in the hands of Messrs. Hoberg & Root, and the firm name was changed to Hoberg, Root Co. Max Hoberg ran the business here, while Mr. Root had



DOROTHY J.
CLARK

his headquarters in New York where he did all the buying.

In 1877 the dry goods store was "described as being in 'one of the finest buildings in the West. It occupies a most convenient and desirable position on Main street, and commands the center of trade. The main store room is a magnificent one. In front are large and tasty awnings. It has four large plate glass show windows, within which are displayed great quantities of goods in the best taste and

harmony, making a great attraction."

Another downtown store in 1877 was that of T. H. Riddle, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Millinery Goods, Trimmings, Jewelry, Fancy and Variety Goods, etc. Mr. Riddle came to this city in 1865, unknown and with very small capital, and opened up business in a small room on North Fourth street. By close personal attention to business and a happy faculty of pleasing his customers he soon found it necessary to find larger quarters, and in the spring of 1867 he removed to larger quarters. At first the room was shared with a jewelry store, but as business increased he occupied three-fourths of the space until 1869, when he bought out the jewelry store and combined the trade. As business grew, he continued to increase space, first the main floor, then second and third floors, and in 1872 he was able to purchase the building and add an extension of forty feet. By 1877 he occupied the entire building from cellar to garret, and was doing over \$100,000 worth of business annually.

Mr. Riddle was described as being a "courteous, affable gentleman, attentive and anxious to please his customer." His wife was also listed in the 1877 business directory as "Mrs. T. H. Riddle, Millinery, Ladies Furnishing Goods, and Agent for Butterick's Patterns." Few, if any, ladies in Terre Haute were unacquainted with Mrs. Riddle and her fine selection of goods at No. 12 S. 4th St. She was considered a forcible example of what indomitable courage, perseverance and energy will accomplish. Twelve years before she and her husband came to this city and opened a small store at 18 N. 4th St. with notions and sewing machines; they both worked very hard to make it a success. In 1873, Mrs. Riddle obtained the agency for But-

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Dorothy Clark

To JUN 15 1975
Continued from Page 1.

terick's Patterns and opened her own store at 325 Main St.

Next she moved to 12 S. 4th St. with the largest retail trade in her line in the city. She also manufactured and dealt in all kinds of real hair goods.

Mrs. E. B. Messmore, Hair Work, Hair Jewelry, etc., was located at 511½ Main street. When the ladies of Terre Haute needed excellent switches or the best false hair, they traded with Mrs. Messmore. With eight years experience, she was considered the best in town as a hair dresser and manufacturer. She made a specialty of "converting combings into switches and curls as nice as cut hair . . . the work is speedy and perfect, converting your bunches of combings into curls, with every root uppermost, as they grew on the head . . . save your combings and have Mrs. Messmore convert them into things of beauty. She keeps a full line of all grades and colors of hairgoods."

The oldest music store in Terre Haute, or in Western Indiana, was Kussner's Palace of Music, 213 Ohio St., which was established in 1864. In 1865 it was destroyed by fire, but by 1877 was described as "raised from its ashes larger and stronger than ever" . . . he was agent for the celebrated Knabe and Cycloid Pianos, besides carrying a large stock of everything in his music line.

Still in downtown Terre Haute is the W. H. Paige & Co., Dealers in Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise. In 1877 the firm was located at 607 Main street. "Here may be found every description of musical instrument from the Jew's harp up to the world-renowned Chickering Piano, and the largest and best stock of sheet music to be found in the city. "They also handled the Mason & Hamlin and Este Organs for church and parlor use. Mr. Paige was well versed in his business, having had many years experience in Cincinnati before coming to Terre Haute. From a small beginning in 1871, his business had grown to be a thriving one in six years time. To further the interests of musical education, Mr. Paige had established a conservatory of music with courses of instruction in System of Notation, Harmony, Composition, Instrumentation, Vocalization Practice in Chorus Singing, Piano Forte, Organ, Violin, Guitar, and all Orchestral Instruments. A prosperous business future was predicted way back in 1877.

City Charter of 1867 Gave Council Power

History (T.H.)

1800 -

History (TH) 1800-

Ts MAR 1 1 1973

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

When Terre Haute was incorporated as a city and a new city charter was approved on March 14, 1867, the Common Council had their job cut out for them.

They had the power to regulate or prohibit the use of hand organs, or instruments of any annoying character, or other music of itinerant performers, in the streets, lanes, alleys, or public places of the city.

They decided to fill up or drain any lot or parcel of ground within the city, or within two miles thereof, whenever water became stagnant and noxious.

They prevented or regulated the use of firearms, fireworks, or other things tending to endanger persons or property. This probably helped cut down on the Southerners' use of fireworks at Christmas time.

Even though one of the city fathers operated a tallow and soap factory on the near north side, the Council decided to prohibit the erection of tallow chandleries, soap factories and other noxious trades. Their jurisdiction was within two miles in every direction from the city limits.

Cemeteries could now be established only with approval of the Council either within or without the city limits, and the sanctity of the dead was protected by law. Smallpox was an ever present threat in those days, and quarantine regulations were established. Occupants of filthy houses were ordered to clean up, even the adjacent streets and alleys. Garbage was not allowed to be dumped within the city. They even decided to construct and establish works for furnishing the city with wholesome water and drainage. Sewers, drains and cisterns were much in the news in the early seventies, along with fire protection, and the problems of the high water mark and a sea wall along the river with its many wharves, docks, piers, basins and landing places.



DOROTHY J.
CLARK

Over a century later, it is interesting to note that in 1867 the city of Terre Haute was "bound to furnish a good and sufficient deed, in fee simple, to the Board of Trustees of the Normal School (now Indiana State University) for the land donated. Also that said city shall further undertake and enter into an agreement to forever maintain and keep up, one half of the necessary repairs incident to keeping in order the building or buildings and the ground of the same, which said obligation or agreement shall be filed with the Auditor of the State."

As early as 1864 there was a

city ordinance restraining dogs from running at large in the city. Dogs were protected from ill treatment, cruelty and dog-fighting was strictly prohibited. It was against city ordinance to poison dogs by meat or any other substance.

Vicious dogs were not allowed to run loose in the daytime. Barking and howling dogs were unlawful day or night if they disturbed the neighborhood.

Because of the ever present danger of hydrophobia (rabies), dogs that run loose were supposed to be muzzled and after Sept. 1, 1864, any unmuzzled dog could be killed by police or any citizen if he was found running at large. The police received 25 cents for every dog they killed!

The 1869 Acts provided for the education of Negro children in Indiana. Property of all persons without regard to race or color were to be taxed for support of the common schools. All children were to be enumerated, but Negro children were to be enumerated in a separate district. They were to be organized into separate

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schools by trustees, but if there were no separate schools, then they were allowed to attend public schools with white children. Busing children to school was not to become an issue until a century later.

There was even a penalty for upbraiding or insulting a teacher in the presence of the school by any parent or guardian. The fine was \$25 in those days. School terms were set at sixty days; school month at twenty days; and the school week at five days. The 1865 Acts stated that "the Bible shall not be excluded from the public schools of the state."

The Common Council had the responsibility to preserve peace and good order, prevent vice and immorality, and quell riots and disorderly assemblages. They were supposed to suppress gaming and gaming houses, prohibit and destroy gaming devices, and houses of ill fame.

Vagrants, mendicants, street beggars, common prostitutes and their associates were supposed to be restrained and punished. Even the ringing of bells, the crying of goods, along with hawking and peddling, were to be regulated.

Along with the markets, slaughter houses, powder magazines, inns, taverns shops, theatrical and other public shows, even the time and place of bathing in the river or other public waters was regulated.

The Council had the job of regulating all pool tables, bowling alleys, slot machines and gaming devices along with any kind of places for sports and games. With all this suppression and regulation, it's difficult to see how Terre Haute ever got the name "Sin City!"

In September, 1875, the building known as the 9th Street Market House at Ninth

and Cherry streets was used as the city work-house, a part of the city jail, to confine only male persons for violations of ordinances.

If the fine was not paid, the Mayor could commit the guilty to this work-house for thirty days where by manual labor in the work-house or in the streets or on public works of the city, the defendant earned 75 cents per day towards paying off the judgment and court costs. They were worked not less than six nor more than ten hours per day according to the season of the year. If there were no other duties, they worked at breaking stone. Vagrants kept over night at the work-house worked at least six hours for this charity. The food was described as "suitable" and the bedding was "inspected" at least three times a week for vermin! The station-keeper was on duty 24 hours round the clock.

T.H. HISTORY

At New Structures

Ts FEB 13 1972

City Directory of 1874

Chas. H. Hatcher Jr.

Reveals Much About City

By DOROTHY J. CLARK FEB 13 1972

A few weeks ago this column dealt with information from the 1868 City Directory. Today's column concerns Terre Haute some five years later in 1874.

The first and foremost Saloon, newly refitted and refurbished, was run by Peter Staff, formerly of the Coburn Saloon. He served free lunch from nine to twelve noon at the Old John Garb Saloon, No. 9 Main street, corner of Canal.

John Moore, Fashionable Hatter and Gents' Furnisher, 405 Main, opposite the Opera House, sold hats, caps and gloves.

William M. Hawkins & Son were the proprietors of the Terre Haute House, Seventh and Main, "where street cars pass this house to and from the depot every ten minutes."

The old Eagle Iron Works, corner of First and Walnut, manufactured steam engines, saw mill and flour mill machinery, also coal shaft machinery in addition to all types of castings.

Prouty and Jones were the proprietors of the St. Clair House, corner Second and Main, opposite the public square with entrances on Main and Second streets. In November, 1873, they had newly remodeled and refurnished the hotel adding hot and cold baths, the finest billiard and bar room, sample rooms for commercial men (traveling salesmen) and free "buss" to and from all trains. The street cars passed here every fifteen minutes.

Bottle collectors please note:

Henry B. Voges was an Ale and Porter Bottler, east side of Fourth south of Ohio Street; Moses Easter, bottler, was on the south side of Ohio west of First Street; C. A. Imberry, bottler, was at the northwest corner of Seventh and Linton streets; Ernest Bleemel's Lager Beer Brewery was at the northeast corner of Ninth and Poplar; and A. Mayer's Lager Beer Brewery was on Poplar Street west of the canal bridge, the south side of Poplar east of Ninth Street.



DOROTHY J. CLARK

Septer Patrick and William L. Lapish were house and sign painters doing graining, glazing and kalsomining at their shop on the south side of Main, west of 7th St.

F. B. and E. W. Palmer company had a marble yard near the corner of 3rd and Main. They imported Scotch granite monuments of rose, blue and grey, in addition to Italian marble.

Wagner & Kafader operated the Terre Haute Steam Stone Works on 10th St., near the Terre Haute & Vandalia freight depot.

In 1874 Alexander Thomas was the mayor. The city council chambers were on the north side of Ohio between 3rd and 4th.

Local Schools

William H. Wiley was school superintendent. The high school was on the west side of 6th St., between Eagle and Mulberry, with W. H.

Continued on Page 5, Col. 1.

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Dorothy Clark

Continued From Page 4.

Valentine as principal. Henry Greenawalt was the principal of the First Ward School at the southwest corner of 4th and Mulberry. Anna K. Gordon was principal of the Second Ward School at the southeast corner of 7th and Swan. Albert L. Wyeth was principal of the Third Ward School at the northeast corner of 3rd and Farrington. Maria F. Starr was the principal of Fourth Ward on the east side

of 5th, between Canal and Tippecanoe Sts.

On the northeast corner of 12th and Chestnut was the Fifth Ward School with Carrie Melcher as principal. School No. 6 was on the southwest corner of 12th and Ohio with Emma B. Grover, principal. School No. 7 was on the north side of 2nd Ave., between 14th and 15th St., with Miss Rae E. Wilkins, principal. The Colored School was on the southwest corner of 3rd and Oak with E. R. Bagley as principal.

In 1874 Terre Haute also could boast of the State Normal School on the east side

of 6th St., between Eagle and Mulberry, St. Bonaventure College on the northwest corner of 5th and Walnut, St. Joseph's Female Academy and St. Joseph's Parish School on the southwest corner of 5th and Wilson, and St. Benedict's School on the northeast corner of 9th and Walnut.

The Old Ladies Home was located on the northeast corner of 2nd and Mulberry. Mrs. Mary Venard was the matron.

Architects in 1874 were W. R. Parsons, southwest corner of 6th and Main; Julius Speyer, 187 Main east of 6th;

and Vrydagh and Clarke, northeast corner of 6th and Main.

The city of Terre Haute offered five billiard rooms; 15 barbers; 15 blacksmiths; 44 boarding houses; eight cigar makers; one cigar box maker, Peter Best, in the alley south of Vine St., west of 3rd; 13 coopers; A. Herz was the only corset importer; six dentists; 19 dress and cloak makers; 14 druggists, and two dyers and scourers, Henry Claridge and H. F. Reiner.

There were two feed stores; one fish market; 106 grocers; two gunsmiths, B. W. Mor-

gan and J. Anderson; 15 hotels; 31 lawyers; 22 meat markets; eight painters; six photographers; Z. F. Toutz was the only hat and bonnet hoop skirt, horse collar and hub and spoke manufacturer; one plow maker, five printers and 15 restaurants.

"Regular" physicians included Matthias Appleby, J. B. and W. P. Armstrong, Alfred Arnaud, Torantious C. Coule, E. P. Fraser, C. P. Gertmeyer, Wm. W. Johnston, C. E. Kuster, J. E. Kink, J. H. Long, Dr. Mahan, Dr. Stevenson, H. D. Mann, Wm. Mull, B. F. Mullen, James H. Payton, S. C. Preston,

THE TRIBUNE-STAR, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

W. M. Purcell, J. E. V. Radcliff, Ezra Read, W. H. Roberts, Jasper S. Stone, J. C. Thompson, I. B. Whitaker, Leo J. Willien, Mrs. Angeline L. Wilson, J. P. Worrell and Stephen J. Young.

"Eclectic" doctors were Allen Pence, J. P. Miller and Wilmot Moore. "Homoeopathic" doctors were M. Appleby, Dinsmore & Hyde, and Waters & Eller. "Physio-Medical" doctors were Alex. Abernathy and H. J. Treat.

There was still one pork-packer here in 1874, the firm

of George & Jenkins, southwest corner of Canal and Water Sts.

There were eight saddle and harness makers; 50 saloons; two sausage makers; one store builder; three undertakers; two upholsterers; Bernard Doherty ran a tannery on the east side of Water south of Walnut; and Mrs. L. M. Thomas, 21 S. 4th, north of Ohio, did stamping and embroidery.

The town was growing so fast that the city directory issued in 1873 by Bailey & Company was behind the

SUNDAY, FEB. 13, 1872 5

times and a second issue was printed and dated 1874.

Dennis Berry Loans Antique to Museum



FIRST BABY SHOES OF FIRST BORN TERRE HAUTEAN

Dennis Berry, Gerstmeier senior, displays shoes worn by Capt. William Earl, first male child born in Terre Haute 144 years ago. From the Indiana Room of the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library where he works part-time, young Berry contemplates the saga of the colorful sea captain whose life on Wabash River boats here led him to adventurous living in the South Seas. Photo by Martin.

By EULETA SLOVER

A Gerstmeier High School senior owns one of the oldest and most authentic relics of pioneer days in Terre Haute and Vigo County, according to local historians.

He is Dennis Berry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Berry of 1118 Elm street, who has loaned to the Vigo County Historical Society a 144-year-old pair of baby shoes which were worn by the first male white child born in Terre Haute.

They were given to Dennis approximately two years ago by Miss Gertrude McIntyre, a descendant of the "No. 1 native-born Terre Hautean" and a resident of 714 North Eighth street before her death about a year ago.

According to Mrs. Dorothy Clark, the hand-made shoes were worn by William Earl, born Sept. 23, 1818, in one of the few log cabins that graced the east bank of the Wabash River in the vicinity of what is now the intersection of Water and Poplar streets. The house was located on the southeast corner of the crossing.

(The city map lists Water street located between First street and Dresser Drive, extending south from Second avenue to a point between Wilson and Crawford streets.)

Mrs. Clark, local genealogist and official of the historical society's museum at 1411 South Sixth street, said Earl was orphaned at a very early age. After a few years of foster parent guidance, he was virtually on his own and became intrigued with the adventure of river travel.

Liked River Life

In the company of a friendly flat boat skipper, he made several trips down the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, La., where he came in contact with the life of the sea.

Later he became a sea-going sailor, rose to captain of his own sailing ship and made many voyages to far

away places. While on a trip to the South Seas, he wrote his memoirs containing an account of his recollections of Terre Haute. It is from his writings that much information of the city's settlers of 123 years ago and where they actually resided is authenticated, according to Mrs. Clark.

Even the box in which the shoes were preserved is a link with the past, Mrs. Clark noted, indicating the "McWhinney Candy Company" label printed on the cover. The firm has long disappeared from its location on the east side of North Ninth street's second block, although remnants of the firm's name still can be seen on the upper structure of the building.

Other than loaning the shoes to the local museum for display so that the general public might also enjoy them, young Berry said he has no particular plans for his valuable keepsake.

Since its unusual for a youngster to be interested in antiques, a TRIBUNE reporter queried Berry along this line and learned that he is an ardent student of city and county history.

Dennis works at the library, after school and Saturdays utilizing his librarian training begun at McLean Junior High School. He is saving his money toward a college education and has already been accepted for Rose Polytechnic entrance this fall. He plans to be an electrical engineer.

Terre Haute's Tribute to James A. Garfield

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Seventy-eight years ago this month, on October 15, 1881, to be exact, a small book entitled "Terre Haute's Tribute to James A. Garfield" was printed. Consisting of 110 pages, this interesting volume, published by Morton Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, was loaned to me by my neighbor, Mrs. F. M. Richards.

The book contains quite a bit of biographical material, but deals mainly with the shooting of President Garfield on July 2, and his subsequent death from the effects of the wound on Sept. 19.

News of the shooting of the President reached this city about 10 o'clock on the morning of July 2 with no particulars. After



Dorothy J. Clark

ing of Morton Post No. 1, G.A.R., which was issued at once. The Gazette of that afternoon carried a notice signed by Wm. H. Armstrong, Commander, of a special meeting of the post to be held that night.

A large assembly was held at their hall on Main street, and on the motion of Col Wm. E. McLean, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the post. These resolutions were sent to the president's family that same evening and on August 5, Commander Armstrong received a letter from J. Stanley Brown, President Garfield's private secretary, acknowledging the resolutions. As it happened, Morton Post No. 1 was the very first organization in the nation to take such action.

Public Greatly Shocked.

Not since the assassination of President Lincoln in 1865 had the public been so shocked. Pres. Garfield was shot in the back as he was boarding a train at the depot. The assassin was a man named Charles J. Guiteau who had been in Washington for several months seeking a job. He was deeply in debt, hard-pressed for money, and becoming desperate, his insane mind blamed the President for his misfortunes.

On Monday night, Sept. 19, the bells in the city of Terre

Haute tolled the sad news of the death of the President. All the fire bells were tolled, the church bells of St. Joseph's, Congregational, Asbury and Centenary, and the Court House bell.

Little knots of people assembled on every street corner on main street and around the hotels. All the business places and saloons were closed and several places were immediately draped in mourning. At 2 o'clock the next morning Captain Dreusicke fired a salute of a number of guns in commemoration of the sad news.

The Daily News of Sept. 20 compared the tragic deaths of Lincoln and Garfield. When President Lincoln was shot, two factions of our country had been engaged in the long and bloody struggle of the Civil War. Naturally the leader of the victorious North was bitterly hated by the South, and it was expected that one of the bitter losers might try to assassinate him.

But in the case of President Garfield the circumstances were very different. The nation was prosperous and happy. There was no war between the states, but there was bitter political strife. President Garfield held a place in the nation's heart that few men have ever held. Born in obscurity, there was a romance about his life which appealed to the American people. The ever-popular story of how a man could rise from rags to riches, was demonstrated again when a canal boy, by his own hard work and determination, could rise to state senator, a command of Major General in the Civil War, to college president and on to the highest office in the land—president of the United States.

Memorial Services.

Special public memorial services were held Sunday, Sept. 25, at the Naylor Opera House by Morton Post. The command in uniform were assembled at head-

quarters at Sixth and Main and escorted by the Ringgold Band marched without arms and with colors draped to the Opera House at northeast corner of Fourth and Main. All Union veteran soldiers were invited to join the column as were all military companies and civic societies.

Colonel Richard W. Thompson spoke for the general citizen's committee at the Opera House on the Sept. 21, eulogizing President Garfield. This mass meeting sent a copy of its resolutions to Mrs. Garfield. Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," who had known President Garfield well for 18 years, paid personal tribute to his memory.

The stage of the Opera House was appropriately draped. The motto "The Nation Mourns" was stretched across the stage from wing to wing and portraits of the president were arranged in several places.

Near the center of the stage was placed an altar covered with red, white and blue, and draped with white and black ornamented with flowers and floral designs bearing inscription "J.A.G. Rest," guarded by stacks of guns arranged in order.

Morton Post No. 1, GAR, who conducted the memorial service, turned out 250 strong, including the Hager Veterans in uniform, and were escorted to the Opera House by the Governor's Guards, the McKeen Cadets and a detachment of the Terre Haute Light Artillery. Prof. Breinig and his Ringgold Band led the procession playing a funeral march.

The opera house was packed. First on the program was the choir of Central Presbyterian Church led by Wm. D. Ewing and accompanied by Miss Emma Allen, organist. All officers of GAR on duty on public occasions wore crape upon the left arm during the next 30 days, colors were appropriately draped during the same period and flags were displayed half-mast on the day of the funeral.

After the reading of the record by the adjutant, a solemn roll of muffled drums was heard, repeated three times. Next the Ringgold Band played "Nearer My God to Thee." The theme of Col. McLean's address was that President Garfield was one of the best illustrations of the poor boy who made good.

Lengthy Eulogy.

Prof. Joseph Carhart read a long poem written for the occasion, and then came Col R. W. Thompson's address which was quite lengthy. Rev. C. R. Henderson offered a prayer, followed by the singing of the doxology. "The exercises then closed with the beautiful ritualistic service of GAR, after which the immense audience passed quietly out of the Naylor Opera House, fully impressed by the solemnity of the occasion, the impression of which will long be remembered by all present."

Other organizations held memorial service for this occasion. Among those mentioned in the book were the Ex-Union Prisoners and the Terre Haute Council No. 2 Royal Templars of Tem-

perance. The entire Temperance Union held services on Sunday evening at their Ohio Street Hall. From this account it was learned that Pres. Garfield was a total abstinence man. The president of this local group, J. E. Martin, recalled the last time he had seen Pres. Garfield which was at the Battle of Chichamauga.

At Indiana State Normal School on Monday, Sept. 26, college president George P. Brown

president at the memorial service. Students heard another address by Col. Thompson as well as a lengthy oration by B. C. Hobbs, L.L.D.

The book also told in detail of the memorial services held at the various local churches. At the union service at the Baptist Church, W. W. Byers, principal of the high school presided. Rev. H. Katt conducted services at the German Evangelical Lutheran Church at Fourth and Swan,

while Rev. J. F. Severinghaus officiated at the German Methodist Episcopal Church between Fourth and Fifth on Mulberry. St. Stephen's held services. Rev. Thomas Parry of Central Presbyterian Church spoke of the good things which came from the death of Pres. Garfield. He pointed out that his tragic loss "humbled the nation, opened our eyes to see certain dangers and united the North and South in bondage of sympathy."

Old Hickory Observance

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Next Wednesday, January 8, is known as of the Battle of New Orleans, in honor of Andrew Jackson and his forces in the battle.

This was the last battle in the War of 1812. American representatives including John Adams had been sent to Europe to negotiate peace. The long negotiation, signed a treaty on December 24, 1814 ending the war. Methods of communication, however, were so slow that news of the signing of the treaty did not reach this country for several weeks.

On December 10, fifty ships of the British fleet and 7,000 British soldiers landed on the coast of Louisiana. By December 23 Major General Packenham and his men had reached a point eight miles from New Orleans. Here they were attacked by General Jackson, but successfully resisted the assault.

The next morning General Jackson fell back behind a disused millrace at Chalmette near New Orleans and ordered his troops to fortify themselves by throwing up earthworks. This was done, and cotton bales were used in the embrasures and around the magazine. On January 1, the British tried to break through the American lines by cannonading them, but were unsuccessful. On January 8, they attempted to take the American position by assault, but were met by such vigorous resistance that within one-half hour they lost 2,000 men. General Packenham himself was killed, along with two other generals. Ten days later, the British retreated to their ships.

Acclaimed By Nation.
This victory made General Jackson a national hero, and laid the foundation for political strength which later made him President of the United States. The anniversary of this Battle of New Orleans is a legal holiday in Louisiana, known as "Jackson Day."

Andrew Jackson's birthday, March 15, 1767, is observed as a legal holiday in Tennessee. He was born on the border line between North and South Carolina, of Scotch-Irish parentage. Two of his brothers were killed in the Revolutionary War.

One account tells that Jackson was only 13 years old when he joined the volunteers of North Carolina against the British invasion. In 1781, he and his brother, Robert, were captured and imprisoned for a time at Camden. A British officer ordered him to brush his mud-spattered boots. "I am a prisoner of war, not your servant," was the reply of the dauntless boy.

Professor Waldo and His Grocery Bills

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Sometime in the year 1884, Professor Clarence A. Waldo came to Terre Haute to teach at the newly opened Rose Polytechnic Institute, located at Thirtieth and Locust streets. With him he brought his wife, his tiny daughter, Alice, and his wife's mother who was a semi-invalid. For the first year they lived at 1003 South Seventh street, removing to 314 North Seventh street the next year. This property was rented from Miss Helen Condit's father, and was located where the I.S.T.C. gymnasium is now.

Across the street lived Miss Grace Davis, and though only a small child, she remembered the Waldo family very well. They were from the East and quite "Yankee" in many of their habits and mannerisms. To the midwestern ear their speech was very different. Their neighbors considered them friendly, but yet very reserved.

For the next ten years, the length of their residence here, Prof. Waldo was to be found in the City Directory listed as: "Prof. higher mathematics and librarian, R.P.I."

The present librarian at Rose, Carson W. Bennett, has written a history of their library, in which he states that "Prof. Waldo was the first librarian, the first of a long line of instructors who were placed in charge of the library in addition to their classroom duties. Prof. Waldo was not only the first librarian but designed the shelving met in use for the original library. He resigned his position in 1891, taking a position at DePauw University. His successor as librarian was Prof. Wm. H. Kirschner, who had come to Rose in 1887 as a specialist in drawing and design."

Odd Mementoes.
It's always a mystery to me why some records will be kept and others, possibly much more important historically, will be destroyed. For some reason, a few of the utility bills and a grocery account book for 1890 and 1891 were preserved, the former property of Prof. Waldo. From these meager accounts we can imagine something about the man and his family.

His statement for the month of June, 1891, from the Terre Haute Gas Light Co., 507 Ohio street, was for 1,200 cubic feet of gas for which the charge was 42 cents. The receipted bill bears the signature of J. B. Harris.

For the same month the Waldo family used 600 cubic feet of gas from the Citizens' Gas and Fuel Co., for which they paid 25 cents. E. H. Bindley & Co., wholesale druggists, 666 Wabash avenue, sold him "23-Excelsior" for which he paid 60 cents.

From their office at Ninth and Poplar streets, Dean McLaughlin & Co., dealers in artificial and natural ice, billed Prof. Waldo for \$2.70 for 540 pounds of ice. Edw. W. Johnson received this payment for the July 1, 1891, bill.

Another household expense for June, 1891, was for 75 cents paid to "George S. Zimmerman, Dealer in Stoves and Tinware, Metal Roofing, Guttering and all kinds of Job Work done to order, 658 Main Street, Sign

of the Big Can," for moving the base burner.

See Family's Menu.
Most interesting of all was the little brown grocery account book of "P. J. Kaufman, Fine Groceries, 683 Wabash Avenue." From this we learn what the Waldo family ate from September, 1890, to June, 1891. In all the months with an "R," they showed their East coast background and indulged in oyster stew and crackers. Fruit was a frequent item listed in the book—

basket of grapes, 50 cents; Gem melons, 10 cents; Osage melons, 10 cents; apples, six bananas, 15 cents; three lemons, 10 cents; dozen oranges, 40 cents; and figs, 10 cents.

They also ate much canned fruit, such as peaches and pears, and canned tomatoes, peas and corn. In season they ate strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, asparagus and spinach. Bread, believe it or not, was only five cents a loaf!

All through the book appeared the item of coffee with great regularity, as did "O. Flakes," whatever they might have been.

Twenty-five pounds of flour was 15 cents. Creamery butter was 40 cents per pound. Eggs ranged from 23 to 50 cents per dozen. Chipped beef sold for 15 cents. Not so often they purchased a three or four-pound chicken, or a potted ham. Somehow, I had the idea that marshmallows were a fairly recent delicacy, but the Waldos enjoyed them frequently. They sold for 13 cents a quarter pound.

In addition to the food items they also purchased other household necessities such as a bucket for a quarter, one scrub brush for a quarter, matches to light the gas stove, a 15-cent mouse trap. Ivory soap, three bars for a quarter and Sapoline.

At holiday time the grocery order was enlarged with such items as dates, 10 cents; a box of savory, 10 cent; English walnuts, celery, lard, raisins and a half-gallon of molasses for 40 cents. At one time they purchased a 10-pound turkey.

Little Miss Alice Waldo, described as being "much too old-acting for her age, with huge brown eyes, and a precise little way of talking, was indulged too. How do we know? By the items of a "quarter's worth of animal crackers; 10 cents' worth of nick nacks (whatever that might have been); and a bar of chocolate" occasionally.

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and the dead him entirely. Andrew's various ways: the saddler's and clerking until 1784, with office at Salt he was appointed western district of which Tennessee was a part.

Tennessee
In January of Tennessee Waldo was not only the first of 80,000 in the army but designed the shelving met in use for the original library. He resigned his position in 1891, taking a position at DePauw University. His successor as librarian was Prof. Wm. H. Kirschner, who had come to Rose in 1887 as a specialist in drawing and design."

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In the early days of Terre Haute, Jackson Day, January 8, was one of the four legal holidays of each year. In the city ordinances for 1868, it was stated that the town cannon and fireworks could be fired only on these four dates: Fourth of July, Christmas Day, Washington's Birthday and Jackson Day.

Happy Jackson Day next Wednesday!



Dorothy J. Clark

The officer drew his sword and aimed a blow at the head of the helpless young prisoner. Andrew raised his hand and thus received two fearful gashes, one on the hand and the other upon the head. The officer then turned to his brother, Robert, with the same demand. Robert also refused and received a blow from the keen-edged sabre, which quite disabled him, and which probably soon after caused his death. They suffered much other ill-treatment and were finally stricken with the smallpox. Their mother was successful in obtaining their exchange and took her sick boys home. After a long illness Andrew recovered

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Early Days of the Outboard Motor

By DOROTHY CLARK

With spring in the air, Hoosier boating enthusiasts are beginning to take their boats out of winter storage and readying them for another season on Indiana's lakes and rivers. Boating is becoming an increasingly popular sport, one in which entire families can participate. Then, too, there are the devoted fishermen who require boats for their favorite pastime. All things considered, the boat census of Indiana adds up to the sizable figure of 152,000 as of last December.

How many of my readers realize that the famous Johnson outboard motor was invented here in Terre Haute by local residents? In the 700 block on North Tenth street stood the two-story home of the Johnson family. The father was a tool and die maker from Pennsylvania, and his four sons—Julius M., Harry L., Louis J. and Clarence—must have inherited his talent and mechanical ability.

Even as small children the Johnson boys were mechanically inclined, they could always make the best kites and the best sleds. It was no surprise to their friends when they became so successful and reaped such great financial rewards from their inventions.

The Johnsons had a two-story barn, and it was here that the boys first began tinkering with the idea of building an engine, and designed their first inboard motor.

Around the year 1908 they moved to Sixteenth and Hulman streets, just east of the C. & E. I. railroad tracks. It was here that the Johnson brothers invented and perfected a two-cycle, four horsepower motor and later developed this motor to 10 horsepower. This was their first outboard motor.

Second Model Here.

The second Johnson outboard motor manufactured in Terre Haute is now owned by Tom Larison, of R. R. 6, present owner of the old Markle homestead. For 44 years he was in the sporting goods business in the 1300 block on Wabash avenue. I am indebted to him for telling me of his many memories of the people mentioned in this story, all of whom were his personal friends.

In addition to this early Johnson outboard motor which he treasures, Larison also has carefully preserved the old wooden propeller, complete with carriage bolts, from the early monoplane designed by the Johnson brothers and "Tubby" Maxwell. This little plane was flown by Gus Riggs at exhibitions here at the old fairgrounds and at a big field south of Margaret avenue. These demonstrations were intended to make money for the inventors, but it was difficult to charge admission when most of the spectators watched the exhibition from outside the fence!

Carl Stahl bought this Johnson airplane, and when it was dismantled, the propeller came to Larison. It stands about seven feet tall and is chipped on the ends from clipping too many weeds and rocks.

Earl Boat Builder.

The story is told of how the first

Col. 2
tune, and he would hum, whistle or sing this tune as he worked, operating the foot-treadle lathes and saws—the only power tools available in those days! Larison remembered that his shop was always very neat, the tools hung in their appointed places when not in use, and kept in perfect shape and well-sharpened, by this true craftsman.

It was here that the Johnson brothers, by the light of an old oil lantern, drew the design for their first motor on a flour sack spread out on a work bench. As each line was drawn of this crude sketch, the proper intake, exhaust, etc., would be discussed and ideas flew thick and fast.

Sold First Motor for \$60.

While the discussion was going on, the game warden stopped by to "chew the fat" awhile. He was very interested in this proposed motor and said, if it would work, he would give them \$60 for it. It was said that some of the parts, particularly the pipes, were "borrowed" from the old gas house. After much hard work, the motor was perfected and sold to the game warden—the very first Johnson outboard motor!

Later they designed and manufactured a chain-driven motor bicycle with the motor mounted on a little platform behind the seat. Even when Mr. Johnson, the boy's father, became quite elderly, he insisted on riding his motor bicycle around town much to his family's dismay.

Mayor Ora Davis, D. Russ Wood and Wood Posey tried their best to raise enough money to organize a company when the Johnson Brothers were ready to go into full production with their outboard motors, but it was no deal. Much to Terre Haute's everlasting discredit, the Johnsons moved to South Bend, and later to Waukegan, Illinois, where the company is presently located, to find the necessary financial backing they needed.

When the American Can Com-

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pany located in Terre Haute part of the property they purchased was the site of Bert Shewmaker's boat-house and home. They gave him a little three-room house if he would move it away. It was moved to 4305 Parke avenue in North Terre Haute, where he lived with his aged mother.

After his death this property was acquired by Ralph R. McDaniel, who has completely remodeled it, but appreciates the history of the house and its former occupants. I'm wondering whatever happened to all the fine old tools left by this pioneer boat builder. They should be in our new museum. If anyone has any knowledge of their whereabouts, please contact this writer.

*Do not
microfilm*

(Insert Col. 3)

outboard motor was invented at the shop of Albert Shewmaker, the old boat builder, on the Wabash River near the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge. There are many men in Terre Haute who can remember going down to watch "Bert" Shewmaker work on his boats. He was never too busy to stop working and listen to a boy's problems and questions. He seemed to enjoy their company while he was working.

He would tell them of the days when his father, Uriah Shewmaker, was the captain on the river steamboat "Romeo." As the boat neared Terre Haute, coming around the bend from the south the steam calliope would be playing "If I Ever Get Back, I'll Never Roam No More." This was Bert's favorite

One of the Waldo family, at least, must have enjoyed sardines, which cost 40 cents, and chestnuts which cost 10 cents.

Salad Dressing Is Novelty.

In January head lettuce sold very cheaply—three heads for 15 cents. With that they used one bottle of salad dressing which cost 25 cents. Salad dressing 68 years ago! And I'll bet some of my readers thought that was a modern invention also.

At housecleaning time bars of Benzine Soap were bought "for 15 cents for two bars" and Sapoline for a quarter.

The staples were purchased in

large quantities. Potatoes were bought by the peck or half-peck, but sometimes by the half-bushel for 75 cents. One barrel of flour was delivered to the house for \$6.50. Fifty pounds of granulated sugar cost \$3.75. I'm wondering what some of our modern day kitchens would look like if groceries were bought in such large quantities as they were in those days.

And to prove that times haven't changed so very much, here are two more items, that frequently go together because of cause and effect—radishes and "sody."

To everyone who has occasion to clean out an attic or basement, please! Don't throw away old papers, letters, account books, paid bills, etc. So much history has been lost already in Terre Haute. Don't be one of the guilty ones. All these old papers help us reconstruct the past and preserve our local history.

(Back To Col. 2)

Newsman Recalls Old Days on 'Trib'

EDITOR'S NOTE: Ralph A. Donham, veteran newsman who began his career as a cub reporter on The Tribune in 1909, writes an interesting article which might well be titled "Old Days on The Trib." Mr. Donham and his wife now reside in Tucson, Ariz.

By RALPH A. DONHAM

My wife and I paid our annual visit to Terre Haute last summer, as we have been doing for several years. And as usual we were impressed once more with the "durability" of Terre Haute's downtown section. In an era when suburban shopping centers are sapping the lifeblood of the downtown areas of cities all across the land, Wabash avenue between the river and Tenth street railroad crossing continues to look fresh and flourishing—more attractive now in fact than at any time in my memory.

And my memory runs back quite a ways, not only almost to the time when I was born on South Seventeenth street but more particularly to the time in 1909 when I became a cub reporter on The Tribune.

It will be 50 years next spring since I left Terre Haute to try to convince the Associated Press that I was a journeyman news-hound. I had had only three years experience but I had had good teachers—Helen Benbridge, Fred Richey and Bob Butler. All three were as good newsmen as I ever knew and all three were, at various times, my boss on The Tribune between 1909 and 1912.

The hottest story of the year in 1909 in Terre Haute was the attempt by the Johnson brothers to fly an airplane they had built. It was the hottest, that is, in the view of the press. The skeptical public was apathetic about it. But the Tribune was excited enough to hire Harry Cole, head of one of the first automobile agencies in town, to haul me down to report the flight.

Site of the undertaking was the farm of Prof. McBeth of the old Terre Haute Normal, at the west edge of the old Feeder Dam Reservoir, 20 miles southeast of Terre Haute. The McBeth farm was near the childhood home of my wife who was Nellie Piercey, a Pierson Township girl, though at that time neither of us knew the other existed.

I waited down there four days during which the plane never got a wheel off the ground. Then Harry Cole hauled me back to town. The plane did fly briefly, later on. But flying planes was not the Johnson brothers' forte. They had built one of the best gasoline engines then extant and went on in after years to make a fortune out of outboard motors.

The Tribune in those days was a two-story building on South Ninth street, on the west side, just below the first alley south of Wabash. (The present Tribune Building had not yet been built). A wide stairway led up to the editorial rooms. The paper was the property of Crawford Fairbanks, Terre Haute financier and businessman.

When I hired on as a cub reporter Fred Richey, who grew up in Brazil, was editor; Miss Benbridge, city editor; Mrs. Anne Hayman Gagg, society editor; Ralph White, sports editor; Bill Cox, cartoonist; Sheldon Snively, telegraph editor, and Bill Shea, Associated Press operator. I recall these other reporters: Mont Case, Billy Hout, Cy Coulter, Lester Asbury, Billy Richards, Henry Stump and Otto Hipplehauser. Bert Wilkins was engraver; George Hostette and Frank Naylor were photographers.

Ralph White's father was foreman of the composing room. Under him were John Latshaw, Harry Brentlinger, Al Slemens, Mickey Hicklin and, of course, a lot of others whose names now escape me.

Covers Variety of Beats.

Before I left the Trib in 1912 to go to the Associated Press I had covered practically every beat and reached the pinnacle of telegraph editor at \$15 a week. It was because I couldn't get a raise above that \$15 that I left to join the AP which offered \$25. That was important money then.

The newspaper beats I liked best were the courthouse and police runs. I remember John E. Cox was Superior Court judge, John O. Piety circuit judge and Charles Fortune city judge. James Lyons was mayor, Jack Kennedy fire chief and Harvey Jones, who became my lifelong friend, was chief of police. I believe Oscar Dix was head of the school board

and on the Board of Works were Pat Walsh and the later-to-be-famous Claude Bowers. Among the lawyers were Carson Hamill, Harry Wallace of McNutt & Wallace, James Caldwell, Abe Miller and the "Old Roman," John E. Lamb, of Lamb, Beasley and Sawyer. Lamb, along with my father, Thomas F. Donham, by that time retired, had studied law in the office of Indiana's "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," U. S. Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, in the 1870s. Lamb, an ex-congressman, was a power in the old Fifth District Democratic party.

Bowers Ran for Congress.

Claude Bowers had been a Terre Haute newspaperman and candidate for congress before he accepted the works board appointment. He also at this time was contributing articles to na-

tional magazines on politics and economics, foreshadowing his rise to national fame as historian and biographer. He was likewise a budding orator and before I left the Tribune he became secretary to United States Senator John W. Kern. A speech he made in Indianapolis while he was thus employed triggered the formation of the Lincoln Memorial Association. He attracted national attention when, at Houston in 1928 he keynoted the Democratic convention which nominated Al Smith for president. There were no public address systems then but, slight as he was, Bowers' voice carried all over the huge Houston auditorium. Before this, while on the staff of the old New York World, Bowers wrote President Coolidge's speech opening the sesqui-centennial observation.

Pat Walsh, Bowers' colleague on the Board of Works, was a veteran in Democratic politics in Terre Haute. He had represented the Sixth Ward eight years on the Council, along with such councilmen as Bert Rockwood, A. J. Crawford, Stephen Young, Lee Goodman and Harry Urban.

The City Hall and police headquarters then were at Fourth and Walnut. One of the perquisites of the police run was that en route from the Tribune to headquarters you got to pass the coffee and spice plant of Joseph Strong near Sixth and Ohio and inhale the delightful aromas.

Miss Helen Benbridge, who was city editor of the Tribune when I became a cub reporter, in 1909 was the ablest newspaper woman I have known. When she retired about 1910 or '11, she was succeeded by Robert Butler and later by William Stahl. Butle later became city editor of the Indianapolis News and I worked for him during the Lou Shank administration. He made me a special assignment man in the bloody street-car strike in the fall of 1913, during which I narrowly escaped being killed when

25 strike-breakers opened fire on a charging mob of several hundred carmen and their sympathizers. The volley dropped half a dozen strikers, three or four of whom died.

Later on Butler edited the Indiana Farmers' Guide for several years before his death. Bill Stahl likewise got into agricultural journalism, editing the Farm Bureau's Hoosier Farmer in the 1930s and '40s. Fred Richey left the editorship of the Tribune about 1911 to manage the St. Paul office of the Associated Press.

The Johnson plane stories got me, as I recall, a raise from \$10 a week—the starting pay for reporters at that time—to \$12. Such wages would find no takers today. Yet to judge from the trouble I went to land that first job as a reporter they must have had considerable appeal then. I had wound up my second year at DePauw over at Greencastle broke and needed a job to earn another year's tuition. So I rushed home eager to become a newsman, but nobody rolled out any welcome-mat.

At that time the Henley Brothers, Bert and Jack, ran the Terer Haute Star. The elder Henley, Jack, gave me a quick brush-off. At the Tribune Helen Benbridge would only promise to keep me in mind. I couldn't afford to wait, so within a week I got a bright idea. Spencer Ball, former co-publisher with his brother William, of the Gazette, which ceased publication in 1904 after 30 years, was a friend of my father's. He had offices in the old Beach Block, Sixth and Ohio. I went to see him to enlist his aid. In that sudden abrupt manner he had he said sure, he'd go with me to see Fred Richey.

Ball Had Early Auto.

Ball had one of the first automobiles in Terre Haute, a small open runabout. He whisked me down to the Trib in style. I thought I had it made. But Fred Richey, too, would only promise to "keep me in mind." When nothing happened for another week I climbed the Trib's stairs again and asked Helen Benbridge if I couldn't go to work free, as a free-lance. She said if I thought I could dig up any news her reporters weren't already covering to hop to it.

That first evening I had half a column of small items in the paper. Before the week ended I was digging up around a column a day. Still no one mentioned putting me on any payroll.

In those days we worked a six-day week and then went back Saturday night and got out the Sunday paper. It was about a 60-hour week and left you bleary-eyed over Sunday. But Monday at 7 a.m. I was back on the job. Sunday morning we had printed a story about a Terre Haute girl's suicide in a Chicago hotel. I'd read it, just a short story, but hadn't paid it much attention. Neither had anyone else. However a rude awakening awaited us.

I was finishing up my Monday morning Star rewrites at my desk facing the north wall, my back to the center of the room. Bill Shea was at his keys near the east windows. At his right was a high, roll-top desk, behind which Fred Richey was laying out the editorial page. Bill Cox, in the southeast corner, was at work on a chalk-plate. Mrs. Hayman was at the desk on my right. Miss Benbridge had gone out to the composing room.

The door in the southwest corner, leading to the hall stairway, opened in a way that made me look around. Advancing into the room was a wild-eyed young man demanding "I want to see the editor!"

Fred Richey rose up to peer over his roll-top desk. The young man marched on. I saw him reach for his hip-pocket. Everyone else seemed to have frozen in their seats. So, recklessly, I slid out of my chair. In three steps I had my arm around the guy's neck from behind. Bill Cox, who weighed around 200, emerged from his trance and sprang to my aid. Sheldon Snively, who had been out at the forms, came in and, sizing things up with a hang-over calmness, said:

"Well, take the bum out and throw him down the stairs."

By this time Mrs. Hayman was standing up in her chair screaming "Police, Police," into the telephone receiver.

"Get his gun," I told Bill Cox and Bill grabbed the weapon. We dragged him out and at the foot of the stairs we met the cops coming for him. They had driven over in the department's new squad car. Our prisoner babbled to the officers that the editor had slandered his sister who was that girl who had died in the Chicago hotel.

From that moment my salary started. Ten dollars a week. The market on the life of an editor apparently was in the doldrums in those days.

It was a different Terre Haute from today's city. I remember for example that one of the thriving industries was Willard Kidder's flour mill, south side of Wabash, east end of the old covered bridge over the river, with the sign on it which said "Walk your horses, \$25 fine for violation."

Deming Park out on Sand Hill

was Charley Kiser's cow pasture and Harrison Smith farmed a big field of wheat extending between 19th and 25th from Poplar to Ohio. The Emeline Fairbanks library was a brand new building and the Vigo Courthouse was still in its prime. Some good newsmen already had left Terre Haute: Dick Hebb, to be city editor of the Chicago Daily News; Bob Heintz in a New York job; Duncan Aikman whose careers as a Southwestern editor and author was to end tragically in the prime of life and Ray Tennant who had gone to the Associated Press. There were others, no doubt, whom I have forgotten.

Terre Haute has been given some black eyes in its day. But I'm still proud to claim it as my birthplace.

Early Terre Haute Was Partial To Locust and Catalpa Trees

By A. R. Markle.

The writer first knew Terre Haute in 1875 and even though two generations had passed since its founding, there still remained much of the atmosphere of a country town.

The public square was vacant except for heavy growth of locust trees. This tree was a favorite at the time and the corner of Third and Market, as Third street was originally known, had been for many years known as Locust Corner, for when Judge Farrington built his house at the northwest corner, he surrounded it with that somewhat rapid growing tree. Following the demolition of his house and the erection of a commercial building on that corner, the tenant, who occupied the building, advertised his location as Locust Corner, rather than using the designation of the present occupant, who merely states that he is across from the courthouse.

Temporary Courthouse.

The courthouse of those days, when the writer first knew it, was at the northeast corner of Third and Ohio and the building still remains much as it was at that time. This building was erected by the county after the destruction of the Old Town Hall, which was owned jointly by the town and the county. Following the fire, the county bought the interest of the town, and in 1867 the building became the temporary courthouse and not until 1887 did the court move into the present courthouse, which was erected on the public square. In the original courthouse, which stood on the public square, many organizations held court until they could erect buildings of their own. Several of the present religious organizations held services there and many other organizations of other character began their lives in this old building.

An early political scandal was based on the letting of a contract for an iron fence to a favored contractor. At the time of the erection of the present building, this fence was removed to Collett Park, for part of the conditions of the grant to the city of Collett Park, was that it be enclosed by an iron fence. In later years this aged evidence of civilization was again moved, this time to be used at Highland Lawn and there, it is believed, it has gone beyond hope of any resurrection.

The original name of our main thoroughfare was Wabash street and under various names such as, National Road street, it finally was christened by a town ordinance as Main street. Whether the proprietors had any vision of its later use when it was laid out with a width of eighty feet, is not known, but it so happens that when the surveyors laying out the Cumberland road in Indiana, reached Terre Haute, in the fall of 1927, they found an established street which fitted their own specifications pre-

cisely. The main travel at that time followed a more direct route across private property, as had the original state road, to reach the intersection of Fifth and Ohio where it continued on to the bridge across the Wabash River. The Cumberland road however, by that time known as the National road, continued on down Wabash street. The plan foresaw the erection of the Wabash River bridge and this site was later occupied by the old wooden draw bridge.

When the federal government abandoned the project in 1835, stone had already been brought down the river from the quarry near Coal Creek and the barges and the tow boat which had transported the stone, were sold in 1853 to the builders of the Terre Haute and Alton R. R., who used it in several of the tiers in the west end of their bridge.

Main Street Stretches Out.

The original town extended only to Fifth street on the east and as late as 1850, there were very few buildings of the permanent character that reached that far. Union Row on the north side of Wabash, extending from Fourth street west to the alley, replaced a collection of one-story frame buildings known as Dutch Row, and in December of 1850 a fire destroyed other such wooden buildings in the half block from the alley to Third street, including the two-story brick at the corner of Third and Main streets. In 1852 the present building was opened with a grand ball and the upper floor which held a notable place of amusement with a stage and dressing room known as Corinthian Hall, while the building itself was called Phoenix Row.

Other Trees.

By this time the soft maple had become the popular shade tree along Main street and a few of them, mostly on the south side of the street from Fourth to Seventh streets, still survived in 1875.

About 1840 a nursery salesman from the east introduced the white catalpa, sometimes called the white locust. Its broad leaves and fragrant blossoms made it a very popular shade tree and among the purchasers were Curtis Gilbert at his country home, now Steeg Park, where a few specimens are to be seen. Chauncey Rose, too, surrounded his home with a few examples and some of them still survive around the Laboratory School. Other purchasers were Samuel Merry at the head of North Sixth street, a few still exist at the Cobble House on Lafayette, and Samuel Coleman, who was the owner of 40 acres at the southeast corner of the present Thirteenth street and Maple avenue, was an extensive buyer. A long drive from Thirteenth street to his house, about the present Fourteenth street, was bordered by

these trees and the place was known as Coleman's Grove.

The extension east of Thirteenth street still holds a few trees but the great cottonwood, which stood at Fifteenth street, has long disappeared.

Circus Days.

The first circus to arrive in Terre Haute used the public square, but other famous circus grounds were between Sixth and Center streets, north of Sycamore, where the greatest show on earth exhibit-

ed in 1881, and a few years later they set up shop on the still vacant ground east of Fifteenth and south of Orchard street. To the east and south of the circus grounds was a grove of large sassafras, while between the circus grounds and the hill, ran a small stream of water which came from the Corporation Ditch, which marked the city limit. This water was the drainage from old Lost Creek, which had in the early days flooded all the land between Nineteenth street and Fruitridge. This overflow had caused the construction of a raised cross-ways some four feet above the level of the surrounding land. This sassafras grove was a site of many adventurous nights but only on one occasion does the writer recall any attempt to stay there all night. On this occasion one of the group had "borrowed" the neighbors' carpet, which had been hung out for its annual beating, and four boys had all they could do to carry the carpet and its rope over the near half-mile where it was set up for a tent. But in the wee small hours a terrible panic ensued when a stray cow tangled in the rope and brought the improvised tent down on the sleepers. Their fears allayed, they gathered the rope and tent before daylight and returned it to its lawful owners.

Other amusements of the day were the swimming hole occasioned by the removal of gravel from the Davis Pond and the Preston Pond, east of Thirteenth and south of Poplar, the safer bathing place in the old Canal Bed, which bordered the east side of the present Great Lakes Steel Company, was a little gravel pit to the east of the large gravel pit, east of Twenty-fifth street, north of the Vandalia Railroad. The water in the old Canal Bed and the little pit were never more than three feet deep, while the main gravel pit was said to be over 40 feet deep.

There was always swimming in the river and the water between the bank and the boom which enclosed T. V. Johns log yard, was always available. It became necessary at one time for the city to pass an ordinance, requested by modest females, prohibiting swimming within sight of the wagon bridge. Two other favorite swimming holes were those just south of the Vandalia bridge on the west bank and the one at the big sand bar, north of the Water Works.

Great crowds gathered on Sunday afternoon to see the amateur acrobats practicing on the great sawdust pile of the Johns Mill and on the space east of Ninth and north of Locust, where often as many as three games of baseball and occasionally a game of lacrosse were being played at the same time.

Those were the days when boys grew up and trees still grew on Main street.

History (TH)

Community Affairs File

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Sunday, September 13, 1953.

Memories of Terre Haute, And Of The Dear, Departed Days of Yore

439
History (TH)
By A. R. Markle.

When I first rode the steam cars in and out of Terre Haute, the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad came in from Indianapolis while westbound traffic used the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad to St. Louis. Previous to 1861, these two roads with the E. & T. H. used what is now the freight house for their Union Station. The Union Depot which stood at Tenth and Chestnut had been built by Chauncey Rose as a boarding house for his railroad employees.

It served as the offices of the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad for more than 30 years until the present station had been built and occupied by the offices. It then began serving all of the railroads in the city except what is now the Milwaukee Railroad.

In 1877 I witnessed the first labor trouble in Terre Haute and during the great railroad strike in that year I saw a man pulled off a locomotive as the train was leaving for St. Louis.

In 1871 the railroad to Chicago was completed and in that year the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad, which was to lose its eastern outlet, built from Terre Haute to Indianapolis. It formed the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad which later became the present New York Central System. This extension was constructed hurriedly and as cheaply as possible. It was a few years before it could furnish reasonably speedy and safe service.

Preceding this the Pennsylvania Railroad severed its interest in the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad and completed a direct from St. Louis to the Indiana State line at which point it joined the lines of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad.

New Bridge And Grade.

To accomplish this the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad built a bridge across the Wabash river, completed a grade across the bottoms, and cut through the high ground and rock a half-mile west of what is now West Terre Haute.

The existing roads between West Terre Haute crossed the railroad on wooden bridges. The western of these still stands but as it became unsafe the railroad company closed it and the road is no longer passable. The eastern one over the deep cut just west of West Terre Haute also had a wooden bridge which burned and in time was succeeded by another wooden bridge which in turn also burned.

After considerable delay the railroad company built a well designed bridge of steel and concrete which could have carried any conceivable load which might use it. Unfortunately the engineer who designed and built this bridge overlooked the weak abutment under the south end of this bridge. It finally gave way and dropped the new bridge down onto the tracks. As this blocked the traffic on the railroad, the company removed the wreckage with only six hours delay. It has never replaced the bridge and now the road which has been used for more than a century is impassable to traffic.

On January 1, 1879, a boiler explosion at the old distillery on South First street caused a fire and the death of two men while the boiler itself was thrown half-way across the river where it stood on end for some time.

In 1879 my mother was a subscriber to the Public Library and I became one of the most interested users of its service. Starting in a modest way at 624½ Wabash, the librarian was Mrs. Lucy Wonner. She and her daughter lived in rooms back of the library. In 1883 the library was moved to the new Anton Mayer building where it occupied the second floor. Mrs. Wonner and her daughter also lived in rooms attached to the library. When they left this building to occupy the old Universalist's Church on North Eighth street, Mrs. Wonner does not appear as librarian. She was followed by Letha Paddock who served until she was succeeded by Mrs. Sallie Hughes who was librarian when the Terre Haute Public Library was removed to the imposing Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library Building at Seventh and Eagle streets.

In 1885 the Terre Haute Electric Light and Power Company was incorporated and started operation in a building on the south side of the Vandalia Railroad at Sixth and One-half street in a building which had been built for the Bramble Lock Company and was vacated sometime earlier. The company operated a circuit of arc lamps which fed lamps in downtown business houses. During construction, a single lamp was in use at the old Union Depot. This was the beginning of the commercial use of electricity in Terre Haute. When the company secured a contract for lighting the streets of Terre Haute it added generators and built circuits. To care for this contract, as well as furnishing incandescent lighting among Wabash avenue business houses, they built additional lines. The ultimate capacity for this incandescent system was to be six hundred lamps. They used less current than is now used by almost any large department store in the city.

A heavy copper circuit was carried along Wabash avenue on telephone poles from First to Ninth and One-half streets and feeding this pair of wires was a set of poles and wires extending from a plant to reach this circuit at Ninth and One-half and Wabash. The opposite end of the system was supplied by a feeder line which reached Wabash avenue between Third and Fourth streets and another heavy feeder line came up Eighth street to Chestnut and crossed Chestnut street to follow the alley between

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Seventh and Eighth. With the growth of the demand for electricity many tons of copper were required and in time all of this incandescent as well as power service was furnished by alternating current with a great saving in construction costs as well as operation.

In 1890 Russell B. Harrison, whose father was then president of the United States, came to Terre Haute to begin a meteoric career as an organizer of an electric light, power and railway system. A site for a powerhouse was acquired on the west side of Ninth street from Cherry street north and an electric plant was built there to supply energy for the trolley system. At this time the old mule cars, which ran on Chestnut to Eighth street and then to Wabash, were abandoned and the railway moved to Ninth street where it met the lines running east and west on Wabash. On completing the trolley system, Harrison reorganized the street railway line to include electric light and power service.

His first move was to gain the street lighting contract from the city by underbidding the old company's rate and furnishing all night service instead of the old "moonlight schedule." When he secured the contract for his company, he had no power plant to operate it and the present building was erected during the winter of 1892-1893. It was complete with boilers to furnish steam for 50 light generators directly connected with individual engines. These were in active use while the construction of the walls for the new building was under way. The roof of the new building was not completed before spring. Immense tarpaulins provided temporary shelter from the hazards of winter. Meantime the old company having suffered the loss of revenue from the street lighting contract made hurried preparation for extending its lighting service by alternating current. The bitter competition which ensued, bankrupted both companies. Following receivership proceedings, the Stone and Webster Company of Boston took over.

One of their first moves was to build what was then considered to be a huge generating plant at the foot of Mulberry street on the banks of the river. At the same time it had taken over from the street railway the line that had been built to Brazil and it started to build a line to Clinton.

Hardly was that completed when they started a line to Paris and during that construction a promoter acquired a franchise from the city to build a line from Terre Haute to Sullivan. The promoter having acquired his franchise, went east to raise the necessary capital for his line. The Stone and Webster interests immediately diverted all construction material, rails, ties, poles and wires from the Paris line to start a line for themselves to Sullivan. All along the proposed line which paralleled the E.&T.H. to Sullivan, people welcomed the line believing it was the original grantee of the franchise. When the promoter returned assured of his financial backing, the line was in operation to Farmersburg and he being greatly embarrassed, abandoned his attempt. Work on the Paris line had been suspended with operation only as far as St. Mary-of-the-Woods, and was resumed only after the Sullivan line was completed.

Before the present Wabash River Bridge, the trolley wire had been carried through the covered bridge, a track built to West Terre Haute, and a street-car hauled through the bridge by horses had been put in operation.

Telephone Service.

In 1900 the Citizen's Telephone Company was organized and began construction and operation under an earlier franchise that had been forgotten. They offered single line service at \$2.50 a month for business service and \$1.50 a month for residence service. They offered to furnish service free until 800 telephones were in use. As the old company had rarely exceeded 400 telephones and many of these party lines, they were successful from the very start. Unfortunately the cost of construction and operation had been underestimated and the type of construction as well as the instruments were so inefficient that in time the company became insolvent. The present organization took over and as quickly as possible rebuilt the whole system. While it continued manual operation, it was not long before a second new building was built and the present dial system operated from then on.

In the late 1880's, Terre Haute became famous as a racing center for trotting horses. The old half-mile track had been succeeded by the famous four cornered track about 1890. The engineer and superintendent of its construction was George R. Grimes. Even the clay which formed the surface was imported from near Richmond and the design of the track and all of the details of the construction were so good that our track was known all over the nation as the fastest of all race tracks. Hardly a meeting passed without records being broken. With the advent of the rubber tired bicycle wheeled sulky, the great Nancy Hanks day in 1892 arrived and on that day four world-wide records were broken.

Good Purses; Good Races.

Terre Haute and her four-cornered track became the hub of the Grand Circuit. Terre Haute became the home of the great Axtell, the horse having been bought by a Terre Haute syndicate headed by William P. Ijams of this city, C.K.G. Billins of Cleveland, O., and others. They paid \$105,000 for Axtell and he was put in stud at Warren Park Farm, south of the city. Other names connected with the glorious Grand Circuit days here were Paul Kuhn, Crawford Fairbanks, Ed-

ward P. Fairbanks, Charles R. Duffin, Marx Myers, Forest Kendall, Sam Fleming, Knapp McCarthy, George Starr, John Patterson, Budd Doble and others whose generous support of Grand Circuit purses made Terre Haute the light harness center of the world.

One well remembered figure was Driver Bill Caton who was sought out here, and who signed a contract to go to St. Petersburg to take charge of the Royal Stables of Czar Nicholas of Russia.

Sunday, December 18, 1949.

Early Terre Haute Society Boycotted Ezra Smith's Party

By A. R. Markle.

It is said that the most constant thing is change, and there are many proofs of this tendency to tear down in order to build. How true this is can be seen by the changes that have taken place in Terre Haute from the very beginnings of its existence.

Publication last week of some recollections of John E. Wilkins, illustrates some of the changes that he saw a hundred years ago. He mentions an "oil well" in the block between Ohio and Wabash and Fourth and Fifth streets. This was an oil mill with its huge tread mill that furnished the power for crushing the flax seed that produced the linseed oil for the paint used on some, not all, of the frame buildings in Terre Haute. The difference between well and mill is probably due to the printer.

Wilkins does not date all of the events he relates and only by some other events can we date the changes in the buildings. He speaks of this building and another on the north end of this block at Fourth and Wabash as a frame building that was used as barracks for the recruiting of soldiers for the Mexican War.

Many Fires.

All of that block burned in April, 1854 and all of the present buildings from the alley east of Fourth, now the Smith Department Store were built after this fire, as were all in the same half block.

The original Congregational Church at Sixth and Cherry was destroyed by a tornado in 1854, and on December 8, the ruins burned. A month earlier a fire was discovered in Dr. Mahan's store in the Warren block. Burglars were blamed for the fire. This was the second room in the block, the west side of the room of the Court House Furniture Store.

Other Blocks.

Across from the Warren Block, on the north side of Wabash, west of Fourth, is the Union Row, now over a century old. In February, 1849 the Wabash Courier reported that Dutch Row, a collection of frame buildings on the north side of National Road street, was being torn down for the erection of a new three-story brick block by a number of owners. It was to be called Union Row. The completion of this building is not of record, but it was completed before 1850. To the west of this half block a fire destroyed all the buildings as far as Third street, then known as Market street, and around the corner to include the buildings as far as the present Engine House No. 4. This fire occurred in December of 1850. Known as Scott's Row, most of the buildings were of frame construction, but on the corner was a brick that had succeeded the old Light Horse Harry Tavern of Samuel McQuilkin and was a Coffee House.

Construction of the building that now constitutes the half block, started in 1851 and was almost completed that year. A formal opening of Corinthian Hall set for the first of the year, was postponed a week. This hall was one of the first to be used for dances and theatrical turns, and the stage was still there when the present Corner Furniture Store took over.

Early Occupants.

On the corner of Third and Wabash, Ezra Smith had a general store with liquor. A wealthy man, his family tried to break into "society." When he finished his fine residence on Ohio street, last used by the Y.M.C.A., all preparations were completed for an elaborate affair. The invitations had been sent, the favors, the orchestra and dinner prepared, but of all the invited guests, Judge Huntington alone, came. The two men sipped their wine, the musicians played and, finally, the Judge bade farewell to his host. Never again was Ezra Smith seen in Terre Haute, and after a time the Judge settled the estate of the missing man and his family returned to the east.

Next door to Smith's place of business, there was the firm of R. and O. Tousey who carried on a private banking business in a part of the store. Later Owen moved to Indianapolis and W. R. McKeen bought his interest in the bank which became the firm of McKeen and Tousey. On the retirement of Ralph Tousey, Demas Deming, another "boy banker," joined the firm, which then became known as McKeen and Deming.

Soon after this the elder Demas, popularly known as "Judge" bought out the two Williams brothers of Erie, Pennsylvania, who had organized the Southern Bank of Indiana and in 1863, had made it a National bank. Young Demas joined his father at the southeast corner of Fourth and Wabash, succeeding D. W. Minshall who joined McKeen in the firm of McKeen and Marshall. This firm in 1876 erected the building that still stands at the northwest corner of Sixth and Wabash.

History (TH)

Mr. Minshall retired in 1877 and Frank McKeen, a son of W. R., by his first wife, came into the firm of McKeen and Company. This bank finally merged with the First National to create the First McKeen National Bank.

On the opposite side of Third street, on the northwest corner, where now stands the Shandy building, was the home of Judge Farrington. Surrounded by locust trees, the business premises that succeeded it more or less automatically became Locust corner. In this old residence, while occupied by Judge Farrington, was held the first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in Terre Haute. The widow of William Williams, was a frequent visitor at the Farrington home and on one occasion, remarked to the family that it was too bad there was no Catholic Church in Terre Haute, as the bishop was in town. Judge Farrington asked her if his large parlor could be used. Mrs. Williams expressed surprise that he would permit this, but gladly accepted the offer and the service was held.

Tradition has it that at the close of the service the bishop presented Mrs. Williams with a small gold Crucifix and asked that she give it to Mrs. Farrington. But Mrs. Farrington, a devout Episcopalian, asked Mrs. Williams to keep it and it is said that it now rests with her remains in St. Mary's village cemetery, where she is buried with several members of her family. Mrs. Williams was a brother of Israel Williams, whose wife was a sister of Chauncey Rose. Israel took charge of the estate of his brother, a member of the pork packing firm, and upon his death, Mr. Rose settled the estate.

Community Affairs File

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T. H. HISTORY
Sunday, June 21, 1953.

Terre Haute Became County Seat About The Year of Eighteen-Eighteen

History (TH)

A. R. Markle.

AS ORIGINALLY laid out in 1816, the site of Terre Haute was a rectangular piece of ground, seven blocks north and south by five blocks east and west. When Vigo became a separate county in 1818 and Terre Haute was made the county seat, an additional tier of blocks was added on the south making 40 blocks in all, extending from Water street on the west to Fifth street on the east and from Eagle street on the north to Oak street on the south. It was within this space that with very few exceptions the 4,051 inhabitants of the town lived. The Circuit Court and the attorneys who came in four times a year made Terre Haute an important place but it bore little promise at that time of ever becoming a city.

There were no houses along Sixth street and no buildings except the Congregational church and only a few buildings near the crossing of Sixth and Main (our present Wabash avenue).

The Heart of the Town.

The Prairie House, one of the hotels of the town, was situated at the east side of the town on the corner of what is now Seventh street and Wabash avenue and at that time it was separated from the rest of the town by a common. Its location so far away from the business district was due to the fact that Chauncey Rose who bought the half section of land between Seventh and Thirteenth streets and from Poplar to Locust in 1833 wanted to draw the town in that direction.

The courthouse of 1850 stood in the middle of the square which was between Second and Third streets and Main and Ohio streets. This was shown by an old illustration to have been a square two-story building similar to the old statehouse at Corydon, with a hip roof surrounded by a slender tower which terminated in a small, round dome. The building was a handsome piece of architecture surrounded by locust trees and enclosed with good palings.

A block south of the square was another hotel of the town known then as Browne's House but which earlier had been called the City Hotel and later became the Buntin House. In the 50s it was perhaps the most important hotel in town—the starting point of the stage coaches and consequently it was more noisy and more frequented than the Prairie House.

The commercial center at that time was the area surrounding the public square. The oldest buildings on the west side were mostly two-story structures with perhaps two or three three-story buildings. At that time the block was not full because other buildings were erected on the west side of the square in later years. On the north side was the Early Hotel, originally a two-story building. A few years later the proprietor, Mr. Jacob D. Early, added a third story and this building is the present Indois Hotel.

At the east end of that block, where now stands the Shandy building, was Locust Corner, so named because of the heavy growth of black catalpa or locust trees which shaded the premises all around from the broiling sun above. Here was located the early home of Judge Farrington where in 1837 the first Roman Catholic mass was celebrated in his parlor. After the destruction of his home by fire, he erected the present building in 1841 which now has a brick veneer covering the original surface.

In the rear of this on the area facing Third street was the Dole building, another three-story building. Across the street from this on the east side of Third north of Wabash was a small group of frame buildings with a brick building on the corner. A row of frame buildings east from the corner of Third and Wabash was known as Scott's Row. None of these were more than two stories high and were all destroyed by fire December 2, 1850.

A collection of small frame buildings, with a single two-story brick, were on the south side of the square from Second street east adjoining the old Terre Haute branch of the State Bank of Indiana. This building is now known as Memorial Hall and still stands in its original condition except for an addition to the rear.

There were no brick buildings at all on the south side of Wabash east of Third and on the north side from Fourth street to the alley west was Dutch Row. The old Spinning Wheel, a general store marked by an old fashioned spinning wheel hanging over the sidewalk, stood at the northeast corner of Fourth and Main. The rest of the lots in the block were either vacant or held small frame buildings.

The block on the east side of Fourth street from Wabash to Ohio was made up of small frame structures, but on the corner of Fourth and Main stood a two-story frame building which had been occupied as barracks during the recruiting for the Mexican War. This entire half block from Main to Ohio and from Fourth street to the alley was destroyed on April 12, 1858, by another of those fires which raged so fiercely in those early days.

Water and Sanitation.

The sanitary conditions in Terre Haute in 1850 could best be described as horrible. Human waste went into a privy vault which might have been loosely lined with bricks so as to allow the escape of the liquid portion. The drinking water supply came from driven or dug wells which also penetrated that water strata. In a few instances where a kitchen sink was used, it drained directly into a gutter in front of the house or building. The public wells for the school children were on the sidewalks and the overflow of the water stood in

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Community Affairs File

pools in the street. People riding by often allowed their horses to drink of this overflow and the neighborhood ducks and geese played and washed their feathers there.

As to plumbing and water supply, it could best be shown by the record of a lease for the building at the southwest corner of Fourth and Main, now occupied by the Courthouse Furniture Company. The east half of this room was leased from the owner, who was a silent partner of the concern which preceded the Root Store. The lease provided that the small courtyard at the rear of the store was to be used in common by all the tenants in the block. In a space of about 20 feet square there was a privy, a cistern and a well. This well, as usual, had a common drinking cup for everyone. As there was no radio in this era, the public could not be well informed of the various pills and drugs, doses, or treatment for any germ diseases. And yet, strangely enough, people survived. It is true there were many deaths from "summer complaint" and sometimes there were hints of cholera or typhoid, but the latter was not recognized during this period as a germ disease.

The consumption of whiskey was very high, but in most cases it excited no comment if considered used as a medicine. Of course, it can be said that often the whiskey consumed for various ills which were figments of the patient's imagination. There were several prescribed and advertised recipes for "whiskey and quinine," "egg nog" and "bit- ters" which guaranteed to cure nearly anything that ailed the patient. There was no ether, gas or spinal injections to dull pain for operations, but a considerable quantity of whiskey produced almost the same effect.

Fire Fighting.

The fire department was one of the most interesting features of Terre Haute during this period.

At each corner of the public square a large wooded cistern properly corked to hold water provided the means for extinguishing fires with a crude engine or pump then in use. To keep these filled with water against the emergency, water was hauled in hogsheads from the river. If the fire was at some distance from the square, the water was hauled there and paid for by the Common Council.

Each of the five wards of the town had a fire warden appointed for five years. To obtain a quick and sufficient supply of water the Common Council originally allowed \$3 for the first hogshead delivered at a fire, \$2 for the second, \$1 for the third and 25 cents for each succeeding hogshead until the fire was extinguished or had burned itself out.

The Care of Animals and Stock.

Between the fifties and the eighties stock roamed at will in the streets and alleys across open yards. Those of the citizens who kept a milk cow often turned her loose in the morning, but a few joined in the employment of a herder and sent their cows up on "Sixteen." This was the land lying north of Locust and west of Seventh to the river.

Chickens, likewise, often had the privilege of the town, and even more so than today cats and dogs were very prevalent. Mongrels wandered through the streets and alleys after they were turned out by owners who grew tired of their care and gleaned their existence from the numerous garbage quarters.

Waste from the slaughter houses along the bank of the river north and south of Main slid down a trough into the water where it was carried away. Frequently in the winter when the river was frozen over this waste accumulated on the ice and was carried on down the river when the ice broke up or wasted away into the water when the thaw occurred.

The Common Council of the town provided by ordinance for the location of slaughter houses, and such other industries which were termed nuisances, outside the city. Near the intersection of North Second street at what is now the Big Four Railroad, there was a factory known as the Soap Works or Candle Factory. It was to this place after a reasonable time that dead animals which were found in the streets were taken. During this period it was common to find a dead horse, dog, or cat lying in the street, abandoned by the owner.

(To be continued in next issue.)

Sunday, August 2, 1933.

Community Affairs File

Early Terre Haute Furnished Historians With Numerous Tales

A. R. Markle.

THERE are as many stories which are taken for granted as being history as there are people who write them. The writers may have good intentions and in many cases are fully satisfied that the story is correct. There are many writers, however, whose idea is to make a good story and feel no responsibility as to the facts upon which they rest the story.

Take the earliest stories regarding Terre Haute as an instance. We are told that the name comes from the French who classified this region as high land. Some even fixed the site of Terre Haute as the exact spot which marked the boundary.

As a matter of fact the earliest attempt to fix the location of the so-called "high land" was by the itinerary of "A voyage from Detroit to Illinois." This would have meant coming from Detroit to Maumee Bay by canoe then up the river to the portage of the present Fort Wayne from there to the small stream that leads into the Wabash River and thence by the Wabash to Fort St. Vincent now known as Vincennes.

The writer over estimated his distances from point to point and as the only identifiable points on the journey that we now know were Port Ouantenon, the Vermillion River, and the highlands. According to his itinerary the "highland" could have been anywhere between Montezuma and Merom.

On the Wabash somewhere near Peru is a sign stating: "A coal mine on the left bank." Certainly there never was a coal mine there.

The Ten o'Clock Line.

A great deal of fiction has been written about this Indian boundary line. The late Ross Lockridge often repeated the story that the Indians would not trust the white man's compass and so they insisted that the boundary line which limits the amount of land ceded by them in 1809 at Fort Wayne should be the precise shadow cast by the flagstaff in front of General Harrison's tent at 10 o'clock in the morning. Ross failed, however, to explain how the Indians transported the shadow down to the Racoon Creek and then laid it on the ground to indicate the route to be followed. As a matter of fact that shadow would be in the same place only four times a year. Also, what Indian could tell time?

Appleseed Johnny.

This character has been a subject of many stories and there are possibly as many variations as the number of trees which he is said to have planted. One of these stories is to the effect that he left a Pennsylvania cider mill with a sack of apple seeds and that he followed hundreds of routes into the far west planting an apple seed in hundreds of different locations. These became known as Indian Orchards.

As many of these orchards contained peach trees which in turn planted their own seeds there should have been a story of "peach stone Sally." But as usual the man got the credit while the woman did the work.

Then there is another story whereby the Indian Orchard assumed the name of Indian Burying Ground. Very few Indians ever buried their dead. In many cases they were placed on a scaffold above ground, and what the crows did not carry off may have later been dumped in a pile somewhere.

The truth is that the original proprietors of the town of Terre Haute about 1820 dedicated a piece of ground where the Can Company's factory now stands on Out Lot number three and named it the "burying ground." That was the only public cemetery until in 1839 Woodlawn Cemetery was opened.

The "burying ground" was in use until about 1840 when the old lot was so filled that additional interments would cause a caving in of the adjoining lots. Further burials were then forbidden and Woodlawn Cemetery was open for public use. An early report of the sexton listed a dozen or so burials in Woodlawn, and he added "in addition to these Lester Tillotson has buried an infant in the old burying ground where burials are no longer permitted." He concludes "this being illegal I have not reported it." Apparently he did not realize that he was thus recording the last burial in the old ground.

Seven Sections Of Land.

There are many untrue stories about Major Abraham Markle. One of these was told the writer by the late Professor Herbert Briggs. This was to the effect that the government gave to Mr. Markle seven sections of land that must be adjoining each other. Accordingly, the Major joined them at the corners into a single string so that he could receive the rocky stream bed for his mill and also at the other end of the string the site of Terre Haute.

The trouble with this story is that Markle received only 800 acres from the Government and the competition for the future site of Terre Haute resulted in its acquisition by Joseph Kittell. This brought about the formation of a partnership known as the proprietors of the town of Terre Haute.

At sight one would have realized that seven sections would have stretched out 11 miles while the airline distance between the two points is something like five miles.

Mr. Briggs' comment was to the effect his was the better story regardless of the facts.

Asbury Church Title.

The proprietors laid out on their first map which was the plat of

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the original town, a Court House Square, which in time became the property of the county. They also dedicated the double sized lot at Fourth and Poplar for a community church and at the corner of Fourth and Mulberry a similar double lot to be used as a school. A public school was finally built on this latter lot and in 1878 it was torn down and another one built on the same lot. In time the school city sold this to an automobile dealer. On the church lot, however, a small church was built by the people on the rear of the lot facing Poplar street. In time this having served its purpose was demolished and a still larger building was built by the Methodists and when it had served its time was superseded by a new one at Seventh and Poplar. Attorneys of the organization went to court, and under a pretense that they had had a deed for this lot in 1839 but had lost it, got a new deed from a commissioner appointed by the court. The only thing that the court had to go on was the statement by the church. The money received for it helped to finish the present building at Seventh and Poplar. As a matter of fact the proprietors had closed their books more than 10 years before, had disposed of all their property, and had divided the proceeds between themselves. There was no one in 1839 who could have made a deed for the property.

Old Burying Ground.

During the time of financial strain the old burying lot was sold by the city for industrial purposes. The city claimed ownership through quiet proceedings brought against a few parties who were former owners and who testified only through their tombstones and the names and dates thereon.

It is said, and this is only tradition until better proof can be offered, that Richard W. Thompson in one of his frequent visits to John Lane Soule, editor of the Wabash Express in 1851, suggested to Soule that he should write an editorial in the style created by Horace Greely.

In response to this Soule wrote the famous phrase, "Go west, young man," and the response was as was expected. However, Greely denied the authorship and on several occasions credited Soule with the phrase.

Drummer Boy Davis.

There is a very nice story connected with the laying out of a road running west from the Lafayette road in Otter Creek township. For many years there had been a small cemetery with a few graves located in such a way that the opening of the new road would leave them in part of the road itself.

When the surveyors reached this point they were stopped by an old man armed with a musket and his drum, since he had been a drummer boy in the old fort. His name was Davis and he asked them what they were doing to which they replied they were laying out a new road. His response was with the waving of his gun and the beating of his drum and an order: "Go no farther, my comrades who were killed at the fort lie there and they shall not be disturbed."

Being kindly surveyors of non-military sort they offset the road a few yards and came back to the original line farther on and continued on their way. Old maps of Otter Creek township show this offset at the Denny Cemetery but it is now long abandoned, the road goes straight through, and his dead comrades still lie in the road.

It is probable that this story was based on the tombstone showing a burial there in 1812. It was many years after 1812 that that stone was placed there and no soldier killed at the fort in 1812 would have been taken that far away for burial. However, it is still a good story, true or not.

Turman's Fort.

When General Harrison was on his way to Tippecanoe he sent back dispatches to Vincennes dated "Turmans." This location in Turman Township near the creek of that name and the site has been identified on land which was entered by Benjamin Turman in October of 1816. It was not possible to enter any land north of the Vincennes Purchase Line which ran from Point Coupee on the Wabash River in a southeasterly direction toward Orange county. Anyone taking up land in Turman Township would have had to have been a holder of a land warrant of a Canadian Volunteer to enter land before June 3, 1816, or to purchase land from the government after the second Monday in September of 1816.

Paul Dresser's Birthplace.

Paul Dresser was born in 1858 in what is now a two story brick house on the east side of Second street, the second house south of Poplar. His father who was named Paul Dreiser had bought a one story brick house on the south half of lot 155 in the original town.

His employer, George F. Ellis, gave him the money to make a partial payment and his wife, Paul's mother, earned the money to meet the later payments when employed as a seamstress by keepers of clothing stores in the early town. His brother, Theodore, was authority for the statement, if any authority can be granted him, that Paul was born on Walnut street in 1857 and this incorrect date appears on a bronze tablet on a monument to Paul's honor in Dresser Park. Paul's sister, Mary Frances Brennon, wrote the writer that there is no record that the family ever lived on Walnut street. Paul himself gives the location of the house and the parish records of St. Joseph's church give the true

date of the birth and baptism.

There is not enough room on this paper to chronicle all of Theodore's seemingly false statements.

The Eagle and Lion.

At the first sale of lots in Terre Haute, through an error from calling the number of the lot or the name of the successful bidder, there were two claimants for lot 193 which lay at the southeast corner of First and Mulberry. One of the bidders, Henry Redford, was allotted lot number 197 which in time proved to be a much more valuable lot than the one on Cherry.

On this lot at the southeast corner of First and Wabash, Henry Redford built a long two-story log house together with out houses, stables and storage rooms, which became a famous wagon yard surrounding his tavern named the Eagle and Lion.

Work progressed well through the winter and by July 4, 1817, it was ready for occupancy and was the scene of celebration for Independence Day.

Before September 1 Lucius H. Scott was an occupant of the completed hotel.

Nearing the close of his life Chauncy Rose said that when he visited Terre Haute in the fall of 1818 there was no place of accommodation, and he was forced to go on to the fort to find a place to stay. So much for Chauncey's failing memory.

Names Recall Some Early History (74) Of Terre Haute In Other Days

A. R. Markle.

AMONG the old school buildings that have long disappeared was the old Second Ward School at Seventh and Swan, later being termed the Hulman School. In 1880, the time about which we are concerned in this story, the principal was Alice C. Graff, who was paid an annual salary of \$700. She also taught the Seventh and Eighth grades, with nineteen pupils in the former and twenty-three in the latter grade.

Among her pupils were Anton Hulman, Sr., Morton Hidden and Herman Goetz. Anton Hulman needs no introduction for he and his family have long been associated with the growth of Terre Haute, not only through their business house but through the many charitable organizations and civic enterprises they have forwarded. Through his father we have St. Anthony's Hospital, and through Anton and his younger brother, Herman Hulman, Jr., Calvary Cemetery was cleared of debt and Rose Polytechnic Institute received considerable land when the brothers were settling their father's estate. Herman, Jr., at the time of this story, was a student in Miss Kate Hyde's sixth grade.

Morton Hidden had an insurance business, but was most remembered for his sprinkling efforts on the city's streets during those days before paving. Herman Goetz was the son of a well-established furniture dealer, for whom Herman Hulman, Sr., erected a building at the corner of the alley where the present Kresge Ten Cent Store now stands.

Miss Jane Hersey taught another Seventh grade class; hers having thirty-three pupils, and the salary being \$575.00 a year. The late Oscar Baur, president of the Terre Haute Brewing Company, was one of her pupils. Oscar Baur was the son of Dr. J. J. Baur who erected the building at Seventh and Wabash in 1871. This building was demolished for the present Merchants Bank Building.

Alexander Crawford, known by his school mates as Aleck, was another in this class, and he was the son of Andrew Crawford, a rolling mill operator and organizer of our first electric company, The Terre Haute Electric Light and Power Company. He was also associated with William R. McKeen in many other enterprises, both political and financial, and for many years he was also a strong power in the City Council. Aleck's sister, Mollie was in the Fourth grade.

Recalls Will Hunter.

Will Hunter, another Seventh grader, lived on Ohio Street just east of the Zion Evangelical Reformed Church. His father operated a livery stable on South Third

street where he, in time, started the manufacture of carriages, and Will, himself, was the originator and first builder of our delivery wagons. After he had sold several around this vicinity and his product became known, they were sold all over the country.

Cora O'Boyle was the sister of John H. O'Boyle who operated the Terre Haute Shoe company. She married William Penn, a prominent railroad man here who became Division General Passenger Agent on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Anna Strong married Ben McKeen, and her sister Henrietta, married his brother, Crawford. Both Anna and Ben died in St. Louis several years ago.

Walter Wiley, in this class also, and his sister, Katie, in the third grade, were the children of W. H. Wiley, superintendent of city schools for many years and after whom Wiley High School was named. Walter was a graduate from Rose Polytechnic in the class of 1889 as a chemical engineer, and for many years was associated with The Illinois Steel Company. He died in 1938.

Kate Hyde taught the sixth grade of forty-one pupils for \$575 a year, and along in the class with Herman Hulman was Donn M. Roberts. Mrs. Roberts also graduated from Rose Polytechnic in the class of '89, and for a number of years was a contractor on public works, not only here but in other cities. He also served a term as mayor of our city and he died in 1936.

William R. McKeen was also a pupil in the same elementary grade and in the same Rose Polytechnic class of '89. He graduated as a mechanical engineer and worked to receive two additional degrees in 1896 and 1897. He invented the first gasoline-powered passenger car. This was a forerunner of the present Diesel operating passenger car. His private business was the McKeen Motor Car Company of Omaha, Nebraska, and it was through his company that he received the position as head of the engineering department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company there, for whom he had invented the gasoline car. Mr. McKeen died in 1946.

Fifth Grade.

Miss Alice L. Simpson taught her forty-one pupils of the fifth grade for \$500 a year. In her class were Willie Dishon, Arnold Layman, Julius Lindeman, Robert Paige and Jpy Vrydagh.

Willie Dishon and his sister, Estella, who was in the third grade, were the children of J. M. Dishon, who had a poster advertising business. His most famous ad, which later was obscured when the Merz building was built, poetically proclaimed: "J. M. Dishon, and no other, goes forth with bills

and paste to proclaim to all creation that men are wise who advertise in the present generation."

The wagon which contained the advertising matter, the paste and the necessary tools, were hauled by the largest mule ever seen here. The mule was appropriately named "Ginger" for his color, but Dishon refused money offers from would-be owners. When Willie finished his schooling, he, too, went into the business, which, much later, was taken over by the Three B Advertising Company.

Arnold Layman, a brother of Mrs. George Oscar Dix, graduated from Rose Polytechnic as an electrical engineer in the class of 1892 and earned additional degrees in 1899 and 1933. Upon graduation from Rose Polytechnic he went to the Wagner Electric Company of St. Louis as a draftsman at \$60 a month. His raise was very rapid and he soon became president of the company (without having to marry the boss' daughter). He was classified as an industrial management consultant after he moved to Clearwater, Fla., where he retired and died last year.

Julius Lindeman was the son of Dr. J. J., and brother to Oscar. He Gustave C. Lindeman, a cashier for the Hulman firm in their very early years of business. He left the firm's employ to enter politics, and for several years was associated with the Internal Revenue Department. Julius started as a messenger boy in the First National Bank, and worked himself up to a position of teller, one he held for many years.

Robert Paige graduated from Rose Polytechnic as a civil engineer in the class of 1892, and by 1896 was deputy city engineer. He later was made chief engineer. His father was W. H. Paige, founder of the local music house and also taught music in the public schools. His sons carried on the business and it now is managed by a grandson.

Jyp Vrydagh, short for Jupiter, was another son of Josse Vrydagh, architect. Jyp also followed the family profession and his most noted piece of work is St. Anthony's which he remodeled and enclosed when it was changed from a college building into a hospital.

Fourth Grade.

Miss Anna I. Hyde taught fifty-six fourth graders for \$425. Among the pupils of her class were Charles Bresett, Allie Baker, Mollie Crawford, May Henry and Ewald Reiman.

Charles Bresett and a brother Syrell, in the second grade were the sons of Syrell Bresett Sr. of the grocery firm of Hickey and Brestaa at Twelfth and Wabash. Upon finishing school Charles also entered the business and is now the owner.

Allie Baker, upon finishing school, worked for the Hulman & Beggs liquor establishment for a while. His father was one of the firm of Baker and Watson, who for many years had the newsstand in the old Sixth Street Post Office. Later Allie went to Indianapolis and opened a similar newsstand in the Claypool Hotel.

May Henry, upon finishing her schooling, accepted a position with the Herz Store. When the store moved to its new location, she retained the same position for many years until Alden's took it over. She had charge of the book department there and held no other job until her death.

Ewald Reiman was for many years president of the Riman Lime and Cement Company and he died within the last year.

Third Grade.

Teaching the third grade of forty pupils for \$425 a year was Miss Jenie Packson.

In her class were Arthur Baur, Norman Bindley, Fannie and Emma Buntin, Robert Nitsche, Isabella Oakey and Richard Strong.

Arthur was the youngest son of Dr. J. J., and brother to Oscar. He followed his brother, Charles, in the drug business, and following the demolition of the building for firm's employ to enter politics, and the erection of the Trust building, now the Merchants Bank, continued the business in the room now known as the Baur Drug Store.

Norman Bindley was the son of J. H. Bindley, founder of the wholesale drug company. Upon reaching majority, he entered the profession of law.

Fanny and Emma Buntin were the daughters of T. C. Buntin, one-time landlord of the Buntin House and Prairie House, now known as the Terre Haute House.

Well Known Banker.

Robert Nitsche, after leaving school, was with the Havens and Geddes Company, and after their removal from the city, went as a teller to the McKeen Bank. After a merger when it became the First McKeen National Bank, he retained the same position. At the time of his death, he was vice president in the Terre Haute First National, an outgrowth of the old First McKeen National Bank.

Isabell Oakey was the daughter of C. C. Oakey, one-time editor of the Terre Haute Express, and author of "Greater Terre Haute and Vigo County."

Richard Strong was another son of Joseph Strong and became a partner in the firm of Joseph Strong Coffee and Spice Mills.

As was true in previous stories the pupils of the first and second grades too young to excite any interest in an eleven year old. Miss Kate Kraut taught her fifty-four Second grades for \$360 and Miss Rose A. Paige taught her forty-six first graders for \$550 a month.

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hardware, A. G. Ashby, 172 Main; L. M. Cook, 152 Main; hats and caps, John Moore, 161 Main; J. H. Sykes, 141 Main; undertakers, Isaac Ball, Third and Cherry; notions, A. Herz, Opera House; T. H. Riddle, 154 Main; J. Schaubild, 173 Main; photographers, T. W. Hussey, South Sixth; D. H. Wright, 115 Main; musical instruments, W. H. Paige & Co., 605 Main; L. Kussner, 68 Ohio; tinware, G. F. Smith, 150 Main; Smith & Townley, 50 Main; painters, Grierson & Magwire, Ninth and Chestnut; physicians, Dr. John E. Link, Dr. J. D. Mitchell, Dr. L. J. Willien, Dr. J. E. Worrell, Dr. W. Q. Insley.

Hotels and Railroads.

The hotels advertised were the St. Clair House, Second and Main streets; St. Charles, formerly the Buntin House, Third between Walnut and Ohio; the Bronson House,

Tenth and Spruce; Cincinnati House, Fourth, between Main and Cherry, and the Terre Haute House.

Terre Haute had seven railroads then, which included the Indianapolis & St. Louis, now the New York Centr., with depot at Sixth and Tippecanoe, which ran three trains daily, each way, Sundays excepted; the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute and Terre Haute & Indianapolis (now the Pennsylvania) with depot at Tenth and Chestnut, which was also used by the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago and Evansville & Crawfordsville, now combined as C. & E. L.; Logansport, Crawfordsville & Terre Haute, now the Pennsylvania, as is the Terre Haute, Peoria & Decatur. The Cincinnati & Terre Haute, now a division of the New York Central, had its depot at Third and Main. The E. & T. H. & C. was advertising excursions to the Chicago exposition for \$10 the round trip.

N. Filbeck was postmaster then and gave notice of the departure of daily mails, east and west and north and south, with semi-weekly mails to Grayville, via Prairie, Prairie Creek and Thurman's Creek. He also gave notice that the post office was opened on Sundays from 9 to 10 a. m., during which time no money order business would be transacted.

The Gazette ran a miners' department, conducted by T. H. Evans, and part of its news was that block coal, Brazil, Carbon and Saline, was quoted at from \$1.90 to \$2.00 a ton at the mines. Indiana block was advertised in the Chicago market for \$6.50 a ton.

Lotteries Flourished.

It seems strange in these days, but in 1874 national lotteries flourished and were within the law. The Gazette had a half column advertisement of the drawing of the lottery of the Public Library of Kentucky, with a main prize of \$250,000, with others of \$100,000, \$75,000, \$50,000, \$25,000, five of \$20,000, ten of \$14,000, five of \$10,000, and on down to \$50 prizes, of which there were 19,000. Tickets were \$50 each. It was not long after that congress passed an act that put the lotteries out of business, including the greatest of all, the Louisiana, headed by a prominent Confederate general, Beauregard, which made immense fortunes for its promoters. The law which barred their operation also forbade the newspapers from publishing their advertisements and they were forbidden the use of the mails.

The newspapers were having trouble in collecting their fees for legal advertising then, as they have had some time since, and the business managers of the five papers of the city, George H. Hebb, for

the Express; R. N. Hudson, for the Journal; W. C. Ball, for the Gazette; P. S. Westfall, for the Saturday Evening Mail; and E. Hirschberg, for the Banner, the German paper, gave notice that they would accept no more legal advertising, except sheriff's sales and city and county advertising, unless cash accompanied an order.

Here are samples of the kind of items which were printed as local news in the Gazette:

"If Kelley is elected I will leave the county—Tennant before election."

"We take pleasure in calling Mr. Tennant's attention to the election returns from the city and county—and the elegant assortment of carpetbags at Dickholt's."

E. Ohm, real estate, says: "I have known Auditor Samuel Royse from infancy up, and he has always been a nice young man." Alas, poor Samivald, never to have had a childhood or boyhood."

"A young Main street hat dealer was observed yesterday buying (very slyly) a lady's ring, in one of our jewelry stores. Keep dark, say nothing, watch him!"

"Mr. P. Ryan yesterday sold his harness store on West Main street to Messrs. Froeb & Fasig, and will henceforth direct his entire time to his lively stable on Fourth street. His successors are both young and energetic men, and as they are practical workmen, we predict for the house unusual patronage."

W. H. Paige, as secretary of the Conservatory of Music, announced that August Hoberg had been added to the corps of conservatory teachers, and would give instructions on the flute.

H. Gagg advertised art materials, but did not give the location of his place of business, except that it was on Main street.

Baseball was not as popular then as in recent years, but it seems there was some interest in it, because it was announced that the Rockets of Marshall and the Sycamores had made a date to play a game at the fair grounds on Oct. 23, and charge the spectators a small fee to pay the expenses of the game. It was thought there would be a good attendance, in spite of the gate fee, but the latter would doubtless serve the good purpose of keeping out the worst of the rabble. There was talk of a game being arranged between the Sycamores and the Awkwards for a purse of \$25.

Florence Crittenton Home

Jan 19, 1941 One of City's Fine Charities

BY ANNA BOWLES WILEY

Of the Terre Haute Tribune.

The annual joint meeting of the members of the senior and junior boards of the Florence Crittenton Home was held Tuesday, Jan. 7, at the home. There was the usual luncheon served with a majority of the membership present. The annual reports were given and were most interesting. They pointed the advancement of the work during the last year and also the way it has been carried forward with efficiency and interest. The new officers elected for this year are, for the senior board, Mrs. Merle Drew, who succeeds Mrs. Charles Lloyd as president; Mrs. Ollis Jameson, vice president; Mrs. E. P. Redman, secretary; Mrs. A. G. Belden, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Grace Sies, treasurer; Mrs. Charles Lloyd, retiring president; Mrs. Ira Aten, Mrs. Joe Williams, Mrs. Ike Silverstein, Mrs. F. Schmidt, Mrs. Jonas Waffle, Mrs. Phillip Roth, Mrs. Fred Elnecke, Mrs. Ed Voges and Mrs. Helen Stohr.

Case Committee—Mrs. F. Schmidt, Mrs. Ollis Jameson, Mrs. Stohr and Miss Sies.

Religious Committee—Mrs. Charles Lloyd and Mrs. A. G. Belden.

House Committee—Mrs. Phillip Roth, Mrs. Ike Silverstein, Mrs. Jonas Waffle and Mrs. E. P. Redman.

Yard Committee—Mrs. Ira Aten and Mrs. Fred Elnecke.

Publicity Committee—Mrs. Joe Williams and Mrs. Ed Voges.

Junior Board Members.

The junior board is composed of Mrs. Nell Slavons, president; Mrs. Glen Williams, Mrs. Leitha Adamson, Mrs. Elsie Mae Baber, Mrs. Mary Bender, Mrs. Irene Bright, Mrs. Ruth Chaskin, Mrs. Alma Cox, Mrs. Jean Eckhoff, Mrs. Edith Flebeck, Mrs. Grace Garish, Mrs. Jessie Hickman, Mrs. Virginia Irwin, Mrs. Margaret Mascari, Mrs. Margaret Pfeiffer, Mrs. Virginia Ryan, Mrs. Gertrude Shopmeyer, Mrs. Opal Smith, Mrs. Doris Threlkeld, Mrs. Jane Werneke, Mrs. Carl Jones, Mrs. Bura Arnold, Mrs. W. Caldwell, Mrs. Ed Lynch, Mrs. Eleanor Behrman, Mrs. Maybell Wright, Mrs. Vera Lee, Mrs. Frances Quinlin, Mrs. Myra Ridley, Mrs. Margaret Ely.

The guest speaker for the afternoon was Mrs. Walter B. Martin of Peoria, Ill., who is a member of the central extension committee of the National Florence Crittenton Mission, who came here as a representative of the national mission.

Her topic was "What It Takes to Be a Good Board Member." She stressed the fact that one must first love the work. She remarked that we do what we want to do best and uplifting humanity is a Christian mission and she also pointed out that if board members wish to do Christian work, such as for a Crittenton Home, the heart of the individual must be in it rather than to depend on one prestige alone.

Should a board member simply be a figure head they should resign and be replaced with one who is interested in the great work, the speaker told of the vision necessary and the carrying out of the principles of the national society even through the solving of local problems.

She advised the retention of fine

women whose work has been outstanding and bespoke their value as board members.

When success is present in the maintenance of a Florence Crittenton Home it is because the board members and leaders have had interest at heart and put self aside for the good of the cause.

A keen understanding was pointed out as a necessary attribute for a place on a directorate and all congratulated the members of the local board on their success in carrying on for the betterment of humanity.

Annual Reports Made.

The reports which were heard remarked that the number of girls in the home at the beginning of the year were nine and those admitted during the year numbered nineteen. The largest number of girls in any one month admitted were thirteen and the smallest number in any one month were five.

It was cited that before entering the home these girls were employed as follows: Attending school, nine; in another institution, one; at home and unemployed, five; employed in a restaurant, three; employed in a factory, three, and employed as domestic, seven; totaling twenty-eight girls.

Their ages were recorded as follows: At the age of 13, one; at the age of 14, three; at the age of 15, one; at the age of 16, three; at the age of 17, five; at the age of 18, four; at the age of 19, three; at the age of 20, three, and at the age of 21 and over, five; total, 28.

These girls came to the Florence Crittenton Home of Terre Haute from the following counties: From Vigo County, eight; from Boone County, seven; from Miami County, four; from Gibson County, two; from Vermillion County, one; from Daviess County, one; from Knox County, one; from Dearborn County, one; from Clay County, one; from Sullivan County, one; from the state of Illinois, one; total, 28.

There is always the question of "what becomes of these girls when they are ready to leave the home and the reports record following tabulation: Returned to the home of parents or relatives, fourteen; secured employment as domestic and has child with her, two; placed in boarding homes by welfare department, three; secured employment in restaurants, one; married before leaving the home, one; left the home before her child was born

two; remaining in the home at the end of the year, five; total, 28.

Other recordings for the year include the following on the annual report: Number of babies in the home at the beginning of the year, five; number of births during the year, nineteen; number of babies admitted, not born in home, one; total, 25.

Number of male children born, eleven; number of female children born, eight; total, 19.

Number of miscarriages, none; number of deaths in the hospital, one.

Upon leaving the home: Babies kept by their mothers, ten; babies kept in boarding homes for their mothers, nine; babies in foster homes, three; babies in institutions, one; babies died, one; total, 25.

Number of meals served during the year, 11,339.

Number of baby feedings prepared, 9,961.

Life In Terre Haute Moved Placidly Back In 'Seventy-Four

In rummaging among some old papers recently, John F. Juergens, of South Eleventh street, retired hardware merchant, who will soon observe his ninety-first birthday, came across a copy of the Terre Haute Evening Gazette, of October 15, 1874, a perusal of which furnishes a striking comparison between conditions, business and social, of sixty-one years ago with those of today. The Gazette was a four page, seven column paper, published by William C. Ball & Co, with offices on South Fifth street, near Main. That was before the city council by ordinance had made the official title of the city's main thoroughfare, then a stretch in the old National road, Wabash avenue. You will note, if you are fairly observant, that many of the real old-timers insist on still calling it Main street. It was a strange looking paper as compared with the Tribune, its successor, in its first page make-up. The want ads ran on the first page, also the foreign telegraph market reports, as well as display advertising. One of the first page displays was that of Peter Klzer, horse shoer, whose establishment was located on South Third street, near Walnut, and he continued his horse shoeing and blacksmithing in the block for many, many years, in fact, until death put a stop to his work.

William C. Ball, better known to the people of his day as "Bill" Ball, was the editor of the paper, and his brother, Spencer F., was the business manager. It was a rare combination. "Bill" was the "hell raiser" of the firm and Spencer was the "appeaser," long before that word became as common as it is today. It was common talk then and in the days that followed, that when the senior member of the firm offended some citizen by what he said on the editorial or news pages, Spencer appeased him by his personal postal card apologies.

The prize of the Gazette a single copy was five cents, by carrier; 30 cents per fortnight. A weekly edition was published, made up of the best things from the daily, and its price was \$2.00 per year, invariably in advance. That was the day of weekly newspapers, and practically every daily paper published a weekly edition, made up in the manner mentioned. Want ads were five cents a word, but those seeking employment were given such ads free, and were advised that this service would be continued to "all ages and both sexes until the times are easier, and employment more easily secured than at present." Evidently they had depressions in those days, but they were not given that high-sounding title. It simply was that times were bad.

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Personal Journalism.

Personal journalism was at its peak in those days, and William C. Ball was its main exemplar in this part of the state. Elections of state officers were held in October, biennially, while in presidential years there was a November election for the president. The democrats had carried Vigo county for every office and the state as well, and the main editorial in this issue was devoted to a review of results, in which the editor paid his respects to his political opponents in a style peculiarly his own, of which the following is a fair example:

"The most distasteful matter with the republicans has undoubtedly been the recking and festering corruption among the high officers at Washington and over the country. From the beginning of the republic until the present hour, through all its history, there has never been a president (Grant) with so low, groveling, personal, selfish and utterly dishonest a view of the presidency as the present incumbent of that high office. He has surrounded himself with men of his own cast and character, and taking their pattern from their chief, high officials and low officials have revelled in public plunder."

And if that were not enough, he brings his criticism nearer home by the following reference to the situation in Vigo county:

"It is a matter of deep regret to the Gazette that the republican party of Vigo, for which in all the past it has entertained the highest respect, followed the example set by their great exemplar at Washington. The crushing defeat of Tuesday, will, we trust, convince them that it is impolitic as it is wrong, to keep a confessed bribe taker upon the county ticket."

The alleged bribe-taker was Richard S. Tennant, republican candidate for re-election as prosecuting attorney, and the alleged bribe consisted in accepting the customary prosecutor's fee in the criminal court in the cases of two law violators whose indictments had been nollied. Mr. Tennant

is one of the city's most prominent attorneys, a church member and Sunday school superintendent, but this did not halt the Gazette

Weeks, familiar names among the farmers of the county, were candidates for county commissioner from the Third district. Fred Fischer, father of Alice Fischer, the noted actress, defeated George W. Naylor for trustee of Harrison township by a close vote of 37.

There were only eighteen voting precincts in the county at that time, one for each of the five wards and townships, except Fayette, which had two, one at Vermillion and one at Goshen. The democrats carried every precinct in the county except Harrison, which the republicans won by 15 votes, Prairie Creek by eight and Otter Creek by 39. The total vote of the county for the head of the ticket was 7,608, of which the city cast 3,892 and the county 3,716. The city vote was as follows: First ward, 758; Second, 844; Third, 716; Fourth, 659; Fifth, 915. The north side wards were, running east from the river in the order named, Fourth, First and Fifth. On the south side running east from the river, were the Third and Second. Sugar Creek cast the highest township vote, as she does now, 407, with Prairie Creek the lowest, 212, with Prairieton a close second, with 216. Lost Creek cast the next highest vote, with 379, and Fayette, third, with 363.

Queer Street Numbers.

They had a queer way of numbering downtown business houses sixty-six years ago, before the Philadelphia plan was adopted, which allots one hundred numbers to each block. For instance, L. Kussner, whose piano establishment was located in the old State Bank, now Memorial Hall, on the south side of Ohio between Second and Third, advertised his number as 68, while Ryce's Carpet hall, on the south side of Main near Third, was numbered 77. N.

Boland's Shoe store on the south side of Main between Fifth and Sixth, had 143 Main street as his number, while Miller & Cox on the north side of main in the same block was numbered 522, and James Hunter, gents' furnishings, on the south side of Main between Sixth and Seventh, was 157 Main. Apparently business men selected the number best suited to them and gave it to their establishments.

A careful reading of the advertisements in this issue of the Gazette shows that but few establishments are in business now that were flourishing sixty-six years ago. These were Joseph's, clothing; Hulman's, W. H. Paige & Co., Theo Stahl and the Root Store,

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A careful reading of the advertisements in this issue of the Gazette shows that but few establishments are in business now that were flourishing sixty-six years ago. These were Joseph's, clothing; Hulman's, W. H. Paige & Co., Theo Stahl and the Root Store, which was then Hoberg, Root & Co., located in the Opera House building at the northeast corner of Fourth and Main. It was originally Edsall & Root Co., located at the southwest corner of the same streets. Joseph's was founded by Max Joseph, father of the present Joseph, and his place was at Second and Main. Other dry goods stores were W. S. Ryce & Co., at Sixth and Main; Wilson Bros. & Hunley, at Fifth and Main; Felsenheld & Jauriet, 620 Main; Foster Bros., Main between Fourth and Fifth; Frank Heinig & Bros., bakers and confectioners, Lafayette between the railroads; W. H. Sage, 119 Main, between Fourth and Fifth; W. H. Scudder, 194 East Main, between Sixth and Seventh; coopers, E. M. Gilman, Fourth and Tippecanoe; A. C. Mattox, Spruce, west of Ninth; books, Button & Hamilton, 525 Main; A. H. Dooley, Opera House; boots and shoes, N. Boland, 143 Main; I. K. Clatfelter, 142 Main; S. C. Scott, 98 Main; dentist, Dr. Joseph Richardson; architects, Charles Eppinghausen; clothiers, J. Erlander, Opera House; Frank Rothschild, Fourth and Main; Miller & Cox, 522 Main; Mossler Bros., 45 Main; crockery, Theo Stahl, 325 Main; flouring mills, Kern & Rapp, Lafayette, north of Seventh; McKee, Pad-dock & Co., Tenth and Main; R. L. Thompson, First and Poplar; grocers, wholesale, Bowser & Johnson, 2 Dowling Hall; Hulman & Co., Main and Fifth; grocers, retail, J. J. and C. S. Cronin, Main, east of Eighth; Dan Miller, Sixth, north of Ohio; R. W. Rippetoe, 155 Main; hardware, A. G. Austin, 172 Main; L. M. Cook, 152 Main; hats and caps, John Moore, 161 Main; J. H. Sykes, 141 Main; undertakers, Isaac Ball, Third and Cherry; notions, A. Herz, Opera House; T. H. Riddle, 154 Main; J. Schaublin, 173 Main; photographers, J. W. Hussey, South Sixth; D. H. Wright, 115 Main; musical instruments, W. H. Paige & Co., 605 Main; L. Kussner, 68 Ohio; tinware, G. F. Smith, 150 Main; Smith & Townley, 50 Main; painters, Grierson & Magwire, Ninth and Chestnut; physicians, Dr. John E. Link, Dr. J. D. Mitchell, Dr. L. J. Willien, Dr. J. E. Worrell, Dr. W. Q. Insley.

Hotels and Railroads.

The hotels advertised were the St. Clair House, Second and Main streets; St. Charles, formerly the Buntin House, Third, between Walnut and Ohio; the Bronson House,

Tenth and Spruce; Cincinnati House, Fourth, between Main and Cherry, and the Terre Haute House.

Terre Haute had seven railroads then, which included the Indianapolis & St. Louis, now the New York Central, with depot at Sixth and Tippecanoe, which ran three trains daily, each way, Sundays excepted; the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute and Terre Haute & Indianapolis (now the Pennsylvania) with depot at Tenth and Chestnut, which was also used by the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago and Evansville & Crawfordsville, now combined as C. & E. I.; Logansport, Crawfordsville & Terre Haute, now the Pennsylvania, as is the Terre Haute, Peoria & Decatur. The Cincinnati & Terre Haute, now a division of the New York Central, had its depot at Third and Main. The E. & T. H. & C. was advertising excursions to the Chicago exposition for \$10 the round trip.

N. Filbeck was postmaster then and gave notice of the departure of daily mails, east and west and north and south, with semi-weekly mails to Graysville, via Prairie-ton, Prairie Creek and Thurman's Creek. He also gave notice that the post office was opened on Sundays from 9 to 10 a. m., during which time no money order business would be transacted.

The Gazette ran a miners' department, conducted by T. H. Evans, and part of its news was that block coal, Brazil, Carbon and Saline, was quoted at from \$1.90 to \$2.00 a ton at the mines. Indiana block was advertised in the Chicago market for \$6.50 a ton.

Lotteries Flourished.

It seems strange in these days, but in 1874 national lotteries flourished and were within the law. The Gazette had a half column advertisement of the drawing of the lottery of the Public Library of Kentucky, with a main prize of \$250,000, with others of \$100,000, \$75,000, \$50,000, \$25,000, five of \$20,000, ten of \$14,000, 15 of \$10,000, and on down to \$50 prizes, of which there were 19,000. Tickets were \$50 each. It was not long after that congress passed an act that put the lotteries out of business, including the greatest of all, the Louisiana, headed by a prominent Confederate general, Beauregard, which made immense fortunes for its promoters. The law which barred their operation also forbade the newspapers from publishing their advertisements and they were forbidden the use of the mails.

The newspapers were having trouble in collecting their fees for legal advertising then, as they have had some time since, and the business managers of the five papers of the city, George H. Hebb, for the Express; R. N. Hudson, for the Journal; W. C. Ball, for the Gazette; P. S. Westfall, for the Saturday Evening Mail, and E. Hirschberg, for the Banner, the German paper, gave notice that they would accept no more legal advertising, except sheriff's sales and city and county advertising, unless cash accompanied an order.

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Here are samples of the kind of items which were printed as local news in the Gazette:

"If Kelley is elected I will leave the county—Tennant before election."

"We take pleasure in calling Mr. Tennant's attention to the election returns from the city and county—and the elegant assortment of carpetbags at Dickhout's."

E. Ohm, real estate, says: "I have known Auditor Samuel Royse from infancy up, and he has always been a nice young man." Alas, poor Samival, never to have had a childhood or boyhood."

"A young Main street hat dealer was observed yesterday buying (very slyly) a lady's ring, in one of our jewelry stores. Keep dark, say nothing, watch him!"

"Mr. P. Ryan yesterday sold his harness store on West Main street to Messrs. Froeb & Fasig, and will henceforth direct his entire time to his livery stable on Fourth street. His successors are both young and energetic men, and as they are practical workmen, we predict for the house unusual patronage."

W. H. Paige, as secretary of the Conservatory of Music, announced that August Hoberg had been added to the corps of conservatory teachers, and would give instructions on the flute.

R. Gagg advertised art materials, but did not give the location of his place of business, except that it was on Main street.

Baseball was not as popular then as in recent years, but it seems there was some interest in it, because it was announced that the Rockets of Marshall and the Sycamores had made a date to play a game at the fair grounds on Oct. 28, and charge the spectators a small fee to pay the expenses of the game. It was thought there would be a good attendance, in spite of the gate fee, but the latter would doubtless serve the good purpose of keeping out the worst of the rabble. There was talk of a game being arranged between the Sycamores and the Awkwards for a purse of \$25.

"Ye wimmen folks" were going to give a concert and supper at Dowling Hall on Oct. 15, and here

is what they offered as menu:
Roasted pig, roasted turkey and
roasted chicken, boiled ham and
boiled beef tongues, sliced down;
wheat bread, graham bread and
corn pone, mush and milk, cold
slaw and pickles, sponge cake,
jelly cake and marble cake, dough-
nuts, fried hearts and crullers,
pumpkin pie, apple pie, mince pie
and cherry pie, quince preserves,
blackberry jam, apple jelly, coffee,
water and store tea. If that wasn't
enough to satisfy the appetite of
those days there would be oysters,
frozen cream and sweet cake, for
which there would be no extra
charge. In addition to these at-
tractions the ladies were to be
dressed in the costumes of 1774.